CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
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WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,617—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1896.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd Feb.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th "
O.&.O. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
P.&O. GANGES	4236	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4201	A. Symons	28th "
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5297	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	11th "
P.M.S.N. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	18th "
P.&O. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Wolcheil	25th "
P.M.S. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th "
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5262	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked P. & O. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.&O.V. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked P M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th February, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	751	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 60	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,633	350	7th March 96
MARIA THERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 360	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
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STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA		3,185	350	21st Feb. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent,
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. VINCENZO FLORIO ..... 5th March 1896
S.S.R. RUBATTINO ..... 2nd April 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and duly Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
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Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 6, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
OCEANIEN	4259	C. Schmitz	21st March. 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5630	C. Delacroix	18th April "
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubuge	16th May "
SYDNEY	4222	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. Le Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4059	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SAGHALIEN	Le Gall	4,050	12th March, 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
The s. s. "ALPHEE" will LEAVE on or about the 12th March.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd February, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 22nd February at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th February, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 27th February, at 2 Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, about the 22nd February calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about the 3rd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, about the 29th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all ontinental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. MUTTRA	4,641	On or about the 28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1896. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.F." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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BASS'S BEER
BY FOSTER & STONE.
GUINESS'S DUBLIN STOUT
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ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER
Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co.
By IND COOPE & Co.
TREACHER AND CO.'S PILSENER BEER,
A genuine light malt liquor, the best "Light Beer" in the Market.
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Bottled by FOSTER & SONS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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ASQUITH AND LORD'S
SUITABLE AND COMFORTABLE CLOTHING
FOR THE HOT SEASON.

WHITE ENGLISH DRILL SUITS.	FINE BROWN HOLLAND SUITS.
FANCY WASHING TWEED SUITS.	FANCY STRIPED WASHING SERGE SUITS
WHITE MESS JACKETS AND TROUSERS.	WHITE DRILL CLUB JACKETS.

SILK AND WHITE PIQUE KUMMERBUNDS.

BLACK ALPACA LOUNGE COATS & VESTS.	BLACK PARAMATTA LOUNGE COATS AND VESTS.
LIGHT WEIGHT TENNIS FLANNEL SUITS.	
MEDIUM WEIGHT TENNIS FLANNEL SUITS.	THIN FANCY STRIPED SERGE SUITS.

NEW AND COOL MATERIALS
FOR SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS.

THE VENTULA OR CELLULAR CLOTH.	WHITE AND STRIPED TWILL LINING.
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COOL UNDERWEAR.

FINE GAUZE BALBRIGGAN VESTS.	SUPERFINE GAUZE MERINO VESTS.
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FANCY STRIPED LISLE THREAD SOCKS.	THIN SILK AND MERINO SOCKS.

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MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S
SALE.
200 PAIRS
CREAM MADRAS CURTAINS.
3½ Yards Long Usual price ..... Rs. 8-8.
Half-price ..... Rs. 4-4.
CALL AND SEE THIS.
GREAT BARGAIN.

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KEMP'S
CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE.
Since its first introduction—nearly 30 years ago—and during the whole of that period, the annual sales have shown a regular and highly satisfactory increase, not forced on by extensive and costly advertising, but the result of recommendation from those who have used and approved it.
These facts speak for themselves and prove Kemp's Douche the finest Hair Dressing in India. Superior to any imported article.
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THE DELICIOUS TASTE,
EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE,
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REMARKABLE CLEANSING
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PURIFYING PROPERTIES
of
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR
Commend it to the notice of
EVERY PERSON OF TASTE
as the Finest Tooth and Mouth Wash in Existence.
In two sizes at Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.
IT IS SUPERIOR TO ANY IMPORTED ARTICLE,
being Fresher and more Fragrant.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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AN UP-TO-DATE
TOOTH CLEANSER IS
KEMP'S
ANTISEPTIC TABLET.
RECENTLY introduced, but already commanding a considerable sale.
IN PORTABLE form, yet containing every essential for thoroughly cleansing and purifying the Teeth and Gums.
Price As. 8 per Tablet.
In convenient metal case for
TOILET OR DRESSING
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ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMP. MES, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
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IF EACH MEAL
be followed by a small dose of
KEMP'S
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR
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One week will suffice to effect such an improvement in your general health and strength as to convince you that this remedy is
THE FINEST TONIC EXISTING.
It Raises your Spirits,
Increases your Appetite,
Reinvigorates your Body,
AND MAKES LIFE A PLEASURE.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.
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RIFLE RANGE
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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FEBRICURA. A Marvellous remedy for Fever of all kinds, whether during the hot or cold stage. Per Bottle, Re. 1-0.
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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

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The public appreciation of the advantages offered by the Society is evidenced by the following summary of the number and amount of Policies issued by the Society during 53 years from 1848 to 1896.

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Number.	Amount.	New Premiums.
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£8,96,7382	£5,586,659	£1,012,786

The Gresham with its great organization and boundless enterprise is one of our Life Assurance Wonders.—"The Forthnight," May 1896.
Policies issued in Rupees and paid in Rupees.
Proposal Forms and full information may be had from the Undersigned. Liberal Terms given to energetic Agents and Canvassers who may apply to
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A GLORIOUS NIGHT!!!

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H. M. S. Bonaventure, at Bombay, 21st February, 1896.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1896.

WILL BE HELD ON THE OVAL

ON 9TH, 10TH, AND 11TH MARCH,

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3. Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse.
4. Chargers of Native Mounted Police.

CLASS B.—STALLIONS SUITABLE FOR GOVERNMENT PURPOSES.

1. Arab Stallions.
2. Other Classes.

CLASS C.—HUNTERS.

1. Horses up to 14 stone.
2. Light Weight Hunters.
3. Pony Hunters 14 hands and under.

CLASS D.—LADIES' HUNTERS AND HACKS.

1. Ladies' Hunters over 14 hands.
2. Do. do. under do.
3. Ladies' Hacks over 14 hands.
4. Do. do. under do.

CLASS E.—POLO PONIES.

1. All Classes up 12 stone.
2. Do Light Weight.

CLASS F.

Children's Ponies 12 hands and under.

HARNESS HORSES.

CLASS G.—1. Horses, Single Harness, Arabs, ove 14 hands.
2. Do. do. other Classes, do.
3. Ponies, Single Harness, 14 hands and under.
CLASS H.—1. Horses, Double Harness, Arabs, over 14 hands.
2. Do. do. other Classes, do.
CLASS K.—1. Teams.
2. Tandems.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

1. For the best turn-out—Pair.
2. Do. do. —Single Horse or Pony.

For Colonial Horses imported by and the property of Importers at the time of Exhibition.
For the best Horse in the Show.
For the best Pony in the Show.

JUMPING COMPETITION.

1. For Horses.
2. Ponies 14 hands and under.

DRIVING COMPETITION.

1. Teams.
2. Pairs.
3. Tandems.
4. Single.

SHOEING COMPETITION.

EXHIBITS.

PRIZES and DIPLOMAS will be given for the Exhibits of Harness, Saddlery, Carriages and Horse Furniture in general, both for Indian Manufacture and Imported Articles.

CONDITIONS.

1. There will be two prizes given for each class, but extra prizes may be awarded in any class at the discretion of the Committee.
2. No second prize will be given in any class unless four animals are exhibited.
3. An entrance fee of Rs. 2 will be charged for every animal entered in each class, except in the Driving Competition, when the charge will be Rs. 3, and in the Classes for Native Mounted Police and Shoeing Competitions, Re. 1 only for each entry.
4. All Entries to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Horse Show, District Staff Office, or to the Honorary Treasurer, Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, to reach by WEDNESDAY, 4th March.
5. No Entrances will be accepted unless accompanied by Entry fees.
6. All animals entered for competition must be in the Show Yard on such days and during such hours as may be appointed by the Committee. Exhibitors are requested to refer to the Daily Papers for time-tables of the judging and competitions.
7. Prizes may be withheld or reduced if in the opinion of the Committee the exhibits in any class do not attain a fair standard of excellence.
8. Arrangements are being made for stabling all horses from out-stations at a moderate rate.
9. Winners of prizes will forfeit their right to them if they remove their horses before the hour appointed by the Committee.
10. The Agents, G. I. P., B. B. and C. I. and S. M. Railways have consented to make the usual concessions as to conveyance of horses and carriages.
11. All Chargers to be in appointments, horse and man in drill order.
12. All animals entered as Hunters may (at the discretion of the judges) be required to jump at least two fences.
13. All entered as Polo Ponies will be exercised with stick and ball over a course laid out by the Committee.
14. In the Jumping Competition prizes will be given for form shown over a variety of fences.
15. Horses and Ponies in all classes (except those for Driving Competitions) and complete turn-outs in classes for best turn-outs must be the bona-fide property of Exhibitors, but any person may be employed to ride or drive.
16. In class A 3, Adjutants' horses are not eligible for competition. In class B, it is not necessary for animals shown to have been employed at the Stud. Nor horse to be shown more than once in any class.
17. Shoeing Competitions to be done on the ground. Field forge and anvil will be supplied. Shoes to be made and fitted.
18. Government has allowed the Oval to be used for the Show.
19. Stalls will be provided for exhibits of carriages and horse furniture on terms which can be ascertained from the Honorary Secretary.
20. Admission—
Gentlemen, Rs. 2 a day or Rs. 5 for the Show } 1st Class.
Ladies, Rs. 2 for the Show }
Admission daily, 8 annas } 2nd Class.

W. J. McWHINNIE, CAPT., Honorary Secretary.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, at ANDERSON & Co.s Byculla Commission Stables, Byculla, at 2-30 P.M. on MONDAY, the 24th instant.

50 HORSES and PONIES, belonging to the 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

Amongst them will be found several good Hacks, Hunters and Harness horses.

On view at Messrs. ANDERSON & Co's YARD, from SATURDAY next.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF CHICKENS.

All hatched by artificial heat 1,500 chicks a day old to full grown.

Incubator in full working order on view.

FOR 1 WEEK ONLY.

OPENS TUESDAY, the 18TH FEBRUARY, UP TO MONDAY, 24th FEBRUARY,

FROM NOON TO 5 P.M., DAILY.

ADMISSION 1 RUPEE, CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Dadar Poultry Farm, 14, Naigaum Cross Road.

Two minutes walk from G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I. R. STATIONS.

Tickets obtained at the Door.

KHAKEE DRILL.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities. Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, HARMONIUM, IRON SAFES, PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, GOLD WATCHES, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, household furniture, consisting of dining tables, chairs, easy chairs, sofas marble-top dressing and washing tables, sideboards, cupboards, almirahs, chest of drawers, cottage piano harmonium, pictures, double and single iron and wooden bedsteads, jewellery, consisting of diamond rings, earrings, buttons, pearl bangels, necklaces, loose diamonds, ruby emeralds, pearls, rings, brooches, gold watches, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, 21st February, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, &C.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., at the Public Works Storeyard, on the Esplanade, Fort, old materials, consisting of old sectional papers, tapes, plotting scales, iron, lead, copper and earthen pipes, cocks, privy troughs, patkarwal teak shuttering frames, posts, planking chowky, cut trees, waste papers, &c.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE BUILDING Nos. 229 231, SITUATED AT THE JUNCTION OF MODI AND MANORJEE STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction on MONDAY the 24th instant, at 4 p. m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said building.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st February, 1896.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10,695,969

REVENUE ..... £ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,000,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co., FLEMING SHAW & Co., Agents.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD., LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

Wholesale Agent for India:

STANLEY OAKES,

12-2, Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 875 per year.

Application to

DR. GLOEL, Landhaus Birkenfeld, Wesel-am-Rhein, Germany.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND POONA

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha, and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE ..... Rs. 5.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, MONOgrams, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographing Executed. Price list free. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built vis-a-vis in very good order.
1 second hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 grey Arab pony, good in saddle and harness and one set of brown harness.
1 pony dog-cart in very good order.
1 powerful grey Arab, about 14 hands, quiet to ride and drive.
1 black Arab pony 13-3, 5 years, going in saddle and harness very showy.
1 English-built mail-phaeton.
1 English-built tarrotube.
1 handsome chesnut Arab horse, 14-2½, perfectly quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab getting fast trotter, goes in saddle and harness, quiet and believed sound.
1 bay C B horse, 14-3, goes well in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES AT THE BYCULLA COMMISSIDN STABLES, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA CLUB.

On SUNDAY the 23rd inst. at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place,

30 Arab horses and ponies, the property of different dealers returning to Arabia.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th, and THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, a very valuable library, consisting of a large number of Indian and Oriental Works of Reference and Biographies, Voyages and Travels, Novels, Burton's Arabian Nights, Chambers' Encyclopedia, &c., &c., the property of ROCHFORT DAVIES, Esq. proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

WALERS! WALERS! WALERS!!!

GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A rare opportunity to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Mr. C. G. Baldock, the well-known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th, and THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churney Road Station, to the highest bidder the balance of the shipment per s.s. "Mombassa."

About 90 horses, consisting of high class officers chargers, hacks, carriage pairs, dog-cart and buggy horses, all sorts and sizes, suitable for British Cavalry and Artillery.

Amongst them will be found several well-known Poona-bred horses, not previously disposed of, will be the following thorough-breds:—The Seven, a bay gelding by Gambler out of a mare by Premier; Lizzie, a brown pony mare by Jack Sprat Monty, can trot a mile in three minutes; a chesnut pony mare by Maina—Flying Doe, untried, and will sell on racing terms; Bay mare by Tom King, Bersky Park, own sister to Pauline; chestnut mare by Young Forester, out of a mare by Bolards by Invozer (imp).; Young Forester by Forester, out of Brunette by Tauoko by Toucller (imp). vide Stud Book; Forester by Kolpio out of Bess Ring by Roy Omore (imp) vide Stud Book.

The horses will be ridden and driven at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st February, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 100 BALES FULLY GOOD BILATI OOMRA COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jutha of Messrs. Breuel and Co., by order of Messrs. Sowchand Jootha and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kalidas Luckmichund and Co—

100 bales fully good bilati Oomra cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF BILLIARD TABLE AND FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the tents, opposite the Fort Markets and next to the Port Trust Offices, (where the 4th has been removed for sale), the valuable and substantial-made teak and blackwood household furniture, glass and crockery ware, a first-rate full-sized slate billiard-table by Burroughs and Watts, with balls, cues, solid brass six light kerosine hanging lamps, &c., copying press, lamps, English iron safe on stand, one light victoria in good order, one grey Arab horse and harness, &c., the property of a gentleman.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Jubbulpore double-poled tent.
1 Swiss cottage tent with bath.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Summit View," Pandora Hill, next to St. Mary's Church, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood household furniture, glass and crockery ware, a first-rate brass-framed cottage piano by Rose and Co., marble 8 day clock with bronze figure, light victoria, strong-builtdog-cart, powerful young bay Arab horse going both in saddle and harness, set of harness, side saddle, windproof lamps, swords, pistols, ivory ornaments, pictures, flower pots, 1 Jafferabad cow with calf giving 11 seers of milk daily, &c., the property of JAMES DUNLOP, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES, SPIRITS, AND JAM.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m.—

A quantity of wines and spirits, consisting of Chillingworth's whisky, port, and sherry, Walter Fraser & Co.'s whisky, port, sherry, and vermouth, gold and red seal brandy, Taillan's vermouth, Hennessy and Co's. brandy, champagnes, and about 47 cases John Gray and Co's assorted jams.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and sample may be had from the undersigned four days before the sale.

SALE OF 78 CASES PRINTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m.—

About 78 cases prints of different colours and patterns.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, whites, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

A quantity of furniture consisting of drawing-room sofas, easy chair, pier table, large flower vases, etc.

1 mahogany square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Son.
1 large size English safe with Chubb's patentlock.
2 sleeve links set with diamond and rubies.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, consisting of cupboards, desks, chairs, benches, clock, scale with weights for weighing pearl, barometer, teapoys, safe, etc.

By order of Bhoota Teja and Co., and on account and at the risk of Hoja Mahomed Medi Tharia Topan—

1 diamond and emerald necklace.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand landau.
1 light dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE CLIVE ROAD ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Shet Ruttonsey Assaria, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sha Kanjee Maloo, in pursuance of the power given in the instrument of mortgage, dated the 7th day of March, 18955, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, together with the messages or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the Elphinstone Estate on the northern side of Clive Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Kanjee Maloo, assessed by the Municipality under old No. 32, now street Nos. 7 and 13 and B ward No. 4850 A, containing by admeasurement 180 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and bounded on the east by Cooria Road, on the west by public passage called Clive Road, on the north by the property of Nathu Manock, and on the south by Cooria Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 27th, and FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waudby Road, Esplanade, opposite the Gymkhana, the whole of the valuable furniture of the Gymkhana Hotel on account of the proprietor closing business, consisting of teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, crockery and glassware, plated ware, a first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by Jhonston, with improved cushion by John Roberts with full set of billiard, pool and pyramid balls, six-light gas lamp, large size marble top counter, nearly new cottage piano by Rose and Co., strong-built victoria, powerful bay horse, harness, large English cooking stove, capable of cooking for 200 people, cooking utensils, large number of windproof table, hanging and wall lamps, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NORTHBROOK STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Mr. E. C. Watkins, Trustee of the Indenture of Trust, dated the 12th August 1852, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1896, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situated on the east side of Northbrook Street, formerly called Portuguese street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 430 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2737, 2731, 2732, 2733 and 2739 and now 2742, and new survey No. 5610 and by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under ward C, No. 7737, 7732 and 7739 and Street Nos. 211 and 227 and bounded on or towards the west by the said Northbrook Street on or towards the east by a Sweepers' passage on or towards the north by the property of A. J. De Souza, and on or towards the south by the property of Ramji Bachoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Furtunjee P. Patel, solicitor for the said trustee, at his office, No. 82, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st February, 1896.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a Newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature _____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the coupons as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness to the complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, carbuncles, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6/-, of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NAVILL JOHNSON, 2, Bond St., Clare Market Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863

CAPITAL ..... Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
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WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

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Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 53:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 4, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks named for realization without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000
RESERVE FUND—£325,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HAUSON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. FRASER, Acting Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—3 Years, 5 per cent. per annum: 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Orde of the Board:
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 4,500,000 = ,, 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,020,000 = ,, 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, *Lyons*, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARIS BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA, Agent.

Sirdar's

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Div.	Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		R
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,420
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,210xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,210
Commercial & Ld. Mge	15,000 / 15,000	100 / 75	100 / 75	10 p.c.	102
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	400,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8
Charter Bank	80,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	61-5s.	644 to 45
National Bank of India	60,000	£20	£12	6 pr. ct.	9⅝

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,600	1,000	all	30	650
Anglo-Indian	1,346	100	100	Nil	45
Bellasy S & W Co. Ld. (Bel'y)	371	30	all	9 per ct.	18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	835
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	520
Bombay Navsoree Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,540
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	825
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	810
Colaba Land & Mills	1,000	100	100	...	31
Colaba Land & Mills	600	500	500	25	520xd
Coorla Mills	4,000	700	...	25 pr Rs15	670
Currimbhoy Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	675
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	535
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Empire Petit	1,320	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	66
Howrah and Bullongh	1,400	500	500	25	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,380
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	dvd Rs.30	675
Indian Manfc.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
India-China Manufacturing Co. Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	980
Jaffer Ali	400	500	500	Nil	22
Jamshed Mantlefacturing Co.	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs.10	225
Jeeraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,470
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	900	1,000	1,000	30	42
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khanggam Manfg. Co	40	350	350	Nil	90
Khatao Maculloch	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	950
Lookjee	9,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	452xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	648	1,000	1,000	90	225
Luksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,142½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,220
M. Visalumxmee	1,000	1,000	1,000	N	400
Mahomed Yusoof Mills Ld (Gulburga)	5,000	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,020
Marsetti	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 8	1654
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs7	2,275
Mysore Spg & M Co Ld	1,000	100 / 50	100 / 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	1,775	100	100	Nil	pm
National	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	520
Oriental	5,750	625	625	Rs 2½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	770
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,030
Samoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,275
Sassoon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	1,700
Scoaderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	980
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs12½	280
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	222½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	35
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs10	640
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld	2,000	100	100	dvd Rs5.50	75
Union spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	100	100	...	450
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	...
Venkateshunker Lukhmidas Co. Ld	900	500	500	15	...
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	7
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	775
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2½
B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	0.	5

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	137
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125xd
Hilary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhoogaldas City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	500	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co. Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs191	177½
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ld	600	900	900	14	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	900	1,988	1,988	dvd Rs15	220
East India	250	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	140	3,500	500	25+80	1150
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	570
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs10	385 xd
Hingoll Press Co. Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	1414
Khanggam	240	450	450	Rs10	510
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	18 pr. ct.	250
Manockjee Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	97½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	1 25
Motiwali Co	1,125	400	400	Nil	370
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	184
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	570
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	1.5
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	485
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Samachar	300	500	500	20	58
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Steel	400	2,000	750	50	545
Scott Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	270	200	all	16	200
Vakeel	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	215 / 1,220

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 / 75	336
Bai Motibay Satha	500	50	50	12	40
Bed'ham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	127
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,600	2,500	1,500	300	5300
Do. New Issue	500	375	375	75	1330
Bombay Fire Brigade Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,350	100	100	dvd 14	60
Bombay Land and Bu. lding Co. Ld.	600	500	500	5 pr. ct	600
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,475
Deccan Flour Mills	4,000	...	500	5 pr. ct.	550
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,850	200	200	10	205
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	200	10	10 pr. ct.	175
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	200	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	275	21	347
Kurrachee Landing Warehouse Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	400	Nil	...
Mark. ts & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	158
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	95
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security, Life Assurance, Ld	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	165
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	3	107
Port Cannl. Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	495
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	0	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	200	25	60	1,065
Thacker & Co.	1,200	100	200	7	125
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs15	25

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-4 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	28-12
Pekin Gold, old	"	27-3
Do. new	"	27-2
Australia bar Gold	"	27-2
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-2
Sovereigns	"	27-3
Do. Dracma	"	27-6
Silver	"	30-6
Do.	"	30-13

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Ordinaries, Bombay Races.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Prize-distribution, Byculla Schools, Sir Charles Ferran presiding, 5 p.m.
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, Annual Meeting, Coorla.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Annual Camp-of-Exercise, Mahaluxmi.
Exhibition of Chickens, Dadur Poultry Farm, noon to 5 p.m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University Lecture Room, 5-15 p.m.
Harunston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Madura entered and the steamers Wakkanoura Maru and Naderi left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Sultan entered and the steamers Kaiser-i-Hind and Bhopa left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice, at 5, this afternoon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, and Sind, per extra s.s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Polka	Friendship ... Muth.
Overture	The Exiles ... Gassner.
Selection	Boccaccio ... Suppe.
Mazurka	Nocturne ... Hume.
Fantasia	A Burlesque ... Kappey.
Valse	Vision ... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—In consequence of the race for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club Challenge Cup taking place to-morrow afternoon, there will no race for yachts, but there will be one for ships' boats as usual. Entries close at noon to-morrow (Saturday), and can be left with the hall porter at the Yacht Club. It is proposed to hold an extra race for yachts on Wednesday, next week, if a sufficient number of members are prepared to enter their boats, an intimation of which to the honorary secretary as early as possible will be acceptable, so that due notice may be given.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan E. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Nalkhola, aged sixty, a woman of the mendicant class, having no fixed place of residence, and who maintained herself by begging. On the morning of the 10th instant deceased was going along the Northbrook Street with a bundle of firewood in her hand, when she suddenly tripped over a stone, and fell on the bundle, sustaining a contused wound on her left groin. She went home and applied some household remedies to the wound, which, however, did her no good, and three days after she went to the hospital, where she was detained under treatment. She was progressing favourably until the night of the 15th instant, when symptoms of tetanus supervened, and she could not open her mouth. She died on Wednesday evening. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

A FRENCHWOMAN ROBBED.—Mrs. Henriette De Taville, a Frenchwoman, aged forty-five, residing at the Alexandra Hotel, Frere Road, has reported to the police the theft from her drawer of six notes for 50 francs each, three notes for 100 francs each, and one gold bangle, valued at 225 francs, collectively valued as Rs. 309, on the morning of the 18th instant, while she was in the bath-room. It appears from her statement that she left her husband in Paris about two years ago, and went to Madagascar, where she remained for about eighteen months, and then proceeded to Mauritius, where she stayed for three months. She was returning to Madagascar, when she met at Port Said one Charles Solicitit, with whom she lived in a hotel for ten days, and on the 2nd ultimo they left for Bombay by a steamer, the passage fares being paid by Solicitit, and arrived here on the 16th instant, and took up their lodging in the above hotel. On the morning of the 18th instant, Solicitit disappeared, and is now being searched for.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Constable Henry Balantine, of the G. I. P. Ry. Police, charged Jackoo Pachan, a Hindu lad, aged eight, with attempting to derail a railway-train by putting several stones on the line. The engine was in charge of Khodadad Bahaman, who was driving a train from the docks to Musjid Bunder. He saw a line of stones placed on the iron line, and immediately stopped the train, which would otherwise have been derailed. The boy was among the crowd there, but seeing the train stopped by the driver, he ran away. He was chased and arrested. He admitted having placed the stones there, and repeated the confession made to his father, when he was taken to him. In the court, however, the confession was retracted, and the father also denied having ever heard the boy make such a confession. For want of evidence, the accused was discharged, but the magistrate warned him that it was a dangerous practice to put stones on the lines, and that if he was brought up again he would be punished severely.

CHARGE OF MAKING A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, heard the case in which George Brown, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Offices, Victoria Terminus, and residing at Frere Road, stood charged with giving false information to the police. On the 24th ultimo, accused gave information to the police that clothes and valuables to the value of Rs. 34, had been stolen from his quarters. Inspector Nelmes made inquires in the matter, and found out that the clothes, which accused alleged had been stolen from his premises, were pledged with a Marwari in the neighbourhood by the accused himself. After this discovery the police charged Brown with giving false information to the police. Evidence of Mr. Nelmes and the Marwari having been recorded, Duncan, Ross, an Eurasian, against whom the accused stated to the police he had suspicions in respect of the theft, was called and examined. He said he had been on friendly terms with accused, but a few days before the information of theft was given to the police, they had fallen out in consequence of a dispute regarding a small sum of money due by accused to witness. Accused wished to call evidence in defence, but his witness, the tailor, had not put in an appearance, and the case was adjourned until this morning.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF A BROKER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Abdul Bawanji, a resident of Kathiawar, appeared to answer a summons issued against him at the instance of one Pirajt Khan Mahomed, charging him with cheating and criminal breach of trust. Mr. Rustom B. Pavmaster appeared for complainant, while accused was defended by Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal. Complainant in his information stated that he was a guarantee broker doing business as such with Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. The accused, who called himself a fortune-teller, had his room at Telly Gully. About a year ago accused's sister, Haneffa, was betrothed to complainant's son, Abdul Kadur. Some two months ago accused came to him, and falsely represented that all preparations for his sister's marriage with his son were complete, and that the marriage should be solemnised in a week. He further stated that ornaments were required for the bride to wear on her person on the occasion of the celebration of the nuptials. Complainant believing this story to be true, gave accused Rs. 845. The accused then disappeared, and misappropriated the ornaments to his own use. There was no prospect of the nuptials being celebrated, and the accused had on false pretences cheated complainant of the ornaments, of which he (accused) being questioned by complainant, denied all knowledge. The magistrate recorded the evidence of witnesses, and allowed Mr. Robertson to reserve the cross examination until the prosecution made out a "prima facie" case against accused. After the prosecution had produced all the witnesses, the magistrate said that as no conversion of the ornaments on the part of accused was proved, he would discharge him, referring the complainant to a Civil Court.

BOMBAY RACES, 1896.

ORDINARIES will be held at the Byculla Commission Stables, to-day, Friday, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m.
February 20, 1896.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21.
3-30 p.m.—Litany of Penitence and Address by the Reverend Father Kershaw, S. J. E.

CAPTAIN BARON VON LUTWITZ, of the Grand General Staff at Berlin, has given the world his ideas on the possibility of invading England. Certain things being granted, there is no reason why the feat should not be successfully accomplished. The postulates, however, are important. At the same time a German paper of influence points out to its readers that England is capable of a *coup à la* Copenhagen on the Kaiser's fleet. There is very wild writing and talking at this time.

"BOLLINGER" "CHAMPAGNE 1892, is the Finest Vintage of the Century," surpassing the Splendid Wines of '73, '74, and '90.

"THE DUTY OF KINDNESS TO ANIMALS."

UNDER the auspices of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mr. Manekji Kavasji Patel, delivered a lecture on this subject, yesterday evening, at the Novelty Theatre. Professor J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., Principal of the Elphinstone College, was in the chair. In addition to 850 boys and fifty girls, there were also present a large number of ladies and gentlemen, among them being Veterinary-Surgeon-Captain Mills, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Bhalchandra, Messrs. A. F. Turner, S. D. Khote, E. R. Khote, A. F. Unwala, K. M. Shroff, Vijbukhandas Atmaram, Jeejeebhoy M. Merwanji, Dr. Atmaram, etc.

In introducing the lecturer, the chairman impressed upon the students present the advisibility of treating dumb animals with kindness, and hoped that what they had heard from the lecturer would be of some assistance to them, while composing the essay for which they had to compete shortly.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Patel said: The history of the growing recognition by mankind of their duty towards the dumb animals is the history of the progress of civilization. Compared to the people who lived in the dark ages of the past, we have a right to call ourselves humane, yet our civilization and refinement have not advanced so far as to make us feel and believe that the happiness of the dumb millions entrusted to us by Providence must be as much a subject of our solicitude as that of intelligent rational human beings. We yet do not learn to sympathise with the sufferings of the millions of dumb horses always under the whip of cruel men, of the millions of animals of all sorts transported upon railway trains or by sailing vessels for successive day-half-maddened by crowding, by exhaustion, by hunger, and by thirst. The treatment of dumb animals is a remarkable test of character. Those who are heartless towards animals will be heartless also in their dealings with their fellowmen. All over the civilized world the mind of man is now engaged with the consideration of the claims which the lower animals have for humane treatment and for protection from possible maltreatment. Nobody will doubt that the dumb animals have as much right to live in this world as we have, at the same time, they are entitled to protection from cruel treatment. Cruelty to animals arises from ignorance and thoughtlessness, greed for money, caprice of fashion, inherent wickedness, and wanton playfulness. Mr. Patel pointed out that of all the cruelties commonly inflicted upon the horse and bullocks, those which from a humanitarian point of view are the most reprehensible are spurring and goading. Another cruelty inflicted upon bullocks is tail-twisting. This pernicious and common practice is resorted to for keeping the exhausted and stubborn draught animals up to mark while working them. Indeed it would be impossible to examine a hundred animals without coming across more than half the number having their hearts deadened signs of this cruel treatment, namely, chronic dislocation of the coccygeal bone ulceration of the under surface of the tails, gangrene of the tail, etc. Mr. Patel declard that working unfit animals includes every species of barbarity. Most of the backs in the streets of Bombay are unfit to work owing either to old age, illness or starvation, and yet we observe that these are the very creatures that are worked from morning to evening. Having enumerated the various forms of cruelties inflicted upon animals, Mr. Patel took an interesting glance at the history of nations in connection with the work of repression of cruelty they have already done and have been still doing, and especially commended the work of the Bombay Society which, at present employs nine agents to detect cruelties in all parts of Bombay. The object of our Society in organising essay-writing is to instruct the minds and educate the hearts of children in their duties to animals. The composition and compilation of an essay cannot be accomplished without much reading and thinking. The process, therefore, tends to awaken interest in animals, as well as to remove ignorance which is a parent of cruelty.

The chairman then moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer for his instructive address. He also moved a vote of thanks to Mr. C. M. Baliwala, the proprietor of the Novelty Theatre for the free use of the building, and announced that the gentleman was shortly giving a performance for the benefit of the Society.

The usual compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A CURIOUS DACOITY CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAOJEE WALAD SHAHADU AND THREE OTHERS.

THE four accused appealed from a decision of Mr. J. Weir, Sessions Judge of Khandeish, who, on the 24th December last, convicted them, along with another of dacoity and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for seven years each, with a fine of Rs. 500 each, or in default, further imprisonment for two years each.

The dacoity was committed on the 15th October last at Sonari, Taluka Jamner. The complainant Shenfadu's wife had died on Sunday, the 13th October, and there was an unusually large number of relations and others assembled at his house on account of the funeral. The complainant and some others were sleeping in the porch of the house, when about 9 p.m., a band of fifteen or sixteen dacoits came and began to beat and threaten all those in the porch. The dacoits were armed with sticks and swords, and some carried torches and candles. After taking such ornaments as those in the porch were wearing, from their persons, four or five of the band went into the house, leaving others outside and in the porch to watch. By this time the women of the household, and four men who had been sleeping in the house, were alarmed and took refuge in a room. The robbers proceeded to a other room, and after breaking Shenfadu's door-lock and bolt, and finding he had fled to escape, they proceeded to break open chests and boxes in that room. While they were thus engaged, Shenfadu, who had a rag soaked in castor-oil tied round his left hand and set on fire to make him show where his treasures were, ran out, and running through the porch, got on to the top of his house and jumped down, thereby spraining his ankle. The thieves, having broken open the boxes and chests, proceeded to force their way into another room, and there removed such ornaments as the women and the complainant's son were wearing. The females and some of the men had, on going into the room, themselves taken off their ornaments and hidden them in a heap of cotton seed; but one of the females, on being roughly handled by the thieves, showed them where the ornaments were. The thieves of course possessed themselves of these, and after breaking open boxes in another room, retired with property, ornaments, clothes, etc., said to be worth about Rs. 4,000. They then repaired to the house of the complainant's brother, Motiram, and chence removed, without opposition of any kind, Motiram and his household having sought safety in flight, ornaments of the value of about Rs. 125, and Rs. 25, in cash from two cupboards in the house. They eventually retired from the village without any attempt at opposition on the part of the villagers. After their departure, messengers were sent to the police stations for assistance. A set of incidents occurred on the morning of the 16th December, which fortuitously led to the capture of the accused. The havildar at Varangaum had received, on the evening of the 15th December, information that certain persons had set out to commit a crime. He accordingly went to Kahukheda and himself made arrangements to see whether the persons suspected were in their villages, and to have the approaches to the villages strictly watched. About sunrise, the patel of Bohardi Budruk, who was on the watch with a small band outside his village, stopped a cart coming along from the direction of Wazarkheda. Inside this cart were the first four of the accused, a bundle containing ornaments of the value of about Rs. 2,720, a gun, a sword bandle, turbans, and other articles of clothing and swords. The property found in the cart was part of the plunder in the dacoity in this case, and the rest of the articles were soon discovered, and eleven of them were charged before Mr. Weir. Five of them, the four appellants and another, who did not appeal, were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above, with the exception of the last who was exempted from the fine.

Their lordships, after perusal of "the full and careful judgment" of Mr. Weir, the Sessions Judge, rejected the appeal of the accused.

SOME discussion is going on just now at Chatham on the merits of the Burial Board—which is also the Town Council—as a judge of poetry. That august and critical body refused to allow a certain verse which had been selected by a resident, to be inscribed on a memorial in the cemetery to a deceased son as not up to its standard of tombstone poetry. The lines were :—

He is not dead—the child of our affection—
But gone unto that school
Where he no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule.

The ratepayer concerned was naturally very indignant at the decision of the Town Council, and pointed out that the verse was really taken from Longfellow's poem on "Resignation," with the alteration of only a single letter. The Burial Board thereupon withdrew its objection, but one of the Councillors explained that the verse sounded to him "like doggrel, as it was read to them in the Council Chamber." Only a short time previously the St. Nicholas Burial Board, Rochester, voted the late Lord Tennyson's description of death, "The finger of God touched them, and they slept."

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.

THE annual general meeting of supporters of the Breach Candy Swimming Bath was held on Wednesday morning at the Bath premises, Mr. W. R. Hamilton being in the chair. There were also present Messrs. F. C. Macrae, G. W. Roughton, D. McLanchlan Slater, E. R. Smith, R. L. Trevethick, A. G. B. Young, and Mr. C. C. James, honorary secretary.

The notice calling the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last annual general meeting were confirmed. The accounts for the year ending 31st December last were passed. The following annual report of the committee was then read :—

In accordance with the rules of the constitution of the Breach Candy Swimming Bath the committee have much pleasure in presenting the subscribers with their nineteenth annual report. The present committee is comprised of the following gentlemen :—Mr. P. C. H. Snow, president, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Dr. A. H. Deane, Messrs. W. R. Hamilton, F. C. Macrae, J. Marshall, L. Penny, L. J. Robertson, Major G. W. Roughton, Messrs. A. F. Simpson, D. M. Slater, E. R. Smith, Major R. L. Trevethick, Mr. A. G. B. Young, and Mr. C. C. James, honorary secretary, during the year the Hon'ble Justice Jardine, who was the president of the committee until 22nd November, resigned, he having been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University; and Mr. P. C. H. Snow was unanimously elected to succeed him and he has kindly accepted the post. The financial position of the Bath during the year under report has been as follows :—The year was commenced with a balance of Rs. 810-2-2. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,379-1 viz. (a) monthly contributions from clubs Rs. 960, (b) monthly subscriptions, sale of tickets, hire of towels, drawers, and swimming belts, &c., Rs. 392-1; carried over Rs. 1352-1 (c) Rent for occupying the Bath compound by the Artillery Camp, Rs. 25 (d) sale proceeds of grass from the Bath compound, Rs. 2; total Rs. 1,379-1. The average collection has been Rs. 114-14-9 per month as against Rs. 130-9 in the preceding year. It will thus be seen that the total receipts of the year added to the opening balance on hand amounted to Rs. 2,189-3-2, while the total expenditure has amounted to Rs. 1982-10-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 206-8-10 to the credit of the Bath as our opening balance for the next year. The opening balance of Rs. 206-8-10 appears small when compared with the opening balances of Rs. 810-2-2 at the commencement of the year, but your committee would beg to draw attention to the fact that they have recently purchased from Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Co. a new Trusty Oil Engine at a cost of Rs. 940 in place of the old hot air engine to work the Bath pump which was disposed of in the preceding year for the sum of Rs. 200 and that they have paid Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Co. Rs. 750 in part payment for the oil engine. Under an arrangement with Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Co. the balance of Rs. 190, together with the actual erection charges is to be paid within 6 months from the date of delivery of the engine at the Bath. Besides this heavy item of expenditure a sum of Rs. 252-4-6 has been spent in filling up a portion of land to the South of the Bath. This work has increased the Bath property and will be self-supporting inasmuch as a rent of Rs. 25 will be paid yearly by the Bombay Volunteer Artillery so long as it is occupied by that Corps for camping purposes. A further portion of land is being reclaimed under an arrangement with the Municipality by which they have the use of the vacant land when not required by the Bath for depositing road metal and in return they agree to do the filling in the change up to the wall of the Mahalakhmi Bazzary and in line thereof. When this is completed your committee hope to be able to further add to the receipts of the Bath by letting out the land when not occupied by the Volunteer Artillery Camp for tent purposes as is done on the Cooperage. A proposal is also before your committee with a view of increasing the popularity of the Bath by ensuring that all the water flowing into it shall previously pass through canvas filters to remove the fine sand which is in suspension at certain times of the year and is so much complained of by bathers. The funds for this work are to be raised by loan and have already been promised, and it is hoped that the clear water which this arrangement will give will be an attraction to Bathers. Your committee regret that there has been a falling off in the total receipts of the year. That being so they feel it is incumbent on them and also on the subscribers to do all in their power to popularize the Bath and that any money so spent will not be thrown away.

It was shown that the total receipts during the year 1895-96 Rs. 1379-1-0, which, added to the balance of Rs. 810-2-2 from the last year's account, amounted to Rs. 21,89 3-2. The total expenditure during the period under report was Rs. 1982-10-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 206-8-10 in the hands of the committee for the current year.

The committee's report was unanimously adopted. The following gentlemen were re-elected on the committee :—Messrs. P. C. H. Snow, president, J. M. Campbell, C. I. E., Dr. A. H. Deane, Messrs. W. R. Hamilton, F. C. Macrae, J. Marshall, L. Penny, L. J. Robertson, G. W. Roughton, A. F. Simpson, D. McLauchlan Slater, E. R. Smith, R. L. Trevethick, A. G. B. Young, and C. C. James, honorary secretary. The committee inspected the Bath premises, and also the new oil engine which has recently been purchased from Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Co., and expressed themselves well pleased with all they saw. On the motion of Mr. Slater, seconded by Mr. Trevethick, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman. On the motion of Mr. Macrae, seconded by Mr. Slater, a vote of thanks was passed to the energetic honorary secretary for his continued interest in the Bath affairs.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

FEBRUARY.

21.—Ordinaries, Bombay Races; Prize-distribution Byculla Schools; Bombay Art Society's Exhibition; B. V. R. Association Annual Meeting, Coorla; B. V. A. Camp-of-Exercise, Mahaluxmi; Exhibition of Chickens, Dadar Poultry Farm; Wilson Philological Lecture, Lecture Hall.
22.—Bombay Races; Volunteer Parades; Bombay Sailing Association's Races; B. V. A. Camp concludes; B. V. R. Association Annual Meeting closes; The Chira Mills Meeting; Bombay Art Society's Exhibition; Departure of Sir Charles Pritchard for Europe; Bombay Light Horse Annual Camp opens at Parel Hill, Bandora.
23.—Bombay Foxhounds meet at Parla; P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the English Mails of the 7th instant expects to arrive at evening.
24.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance; Ordinaries, Bombay Races; Half-yearly Meeting, Western India Turf Club, Race Stand; Y. M. C. A. Prayer Meeting, Apollo Bunder; H. E. the Governor's visit to Exhibition of Chickens, Dadar Poultry Farm.
25.—Departure of Trasport Victoria; Bombay Races; Evening Entertainment to the Hon. W. R. Macdonell, Dari Mehel.
26.—Municipal Standing Committee; Royal Bombay Golf Club, s. George's Medal and Handicap; Ordinaries, Bombay Races; Bombay Club, Half-yearly General Meeting; Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Town Hall; Bombay United S. and W. Company's Meeting; New East India Press Company's Meeting; Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Gymkhana; Anthropological Society of Bombay Annual Meeting.
27.—Bombay Races; Royal Bombay Golf Club, St. George's Medal and Handicap; Bombay Foxhounds meet at Santa Cruz.
28.—Ordinaries, Bmbay Races; Eclipse of the Moon; Bombay Telphone Company's Meeting.
29.—Bombay Race; I. M. S. Canning arrives; Volunteer Parades; Leap Year Day; Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club, and Byculla Club Cup Day; Departure Lady Sandhurst per mail steamer.

MARCH.

4.—Municipal Sanding Committee.
5.—Transport Dilwara arrives; I.M.S. Canning leaves for Karachi; Arrival of General Nairne from tour.
7.—Bombay Sling Association Races; Volunteer Parades; Royal Bombay Golf Club (The Golfer's Cup); Gymkhana Meeting, Byculla Club Groundsand Ladies' Tiffin; Prize-distribution, Scottish Orphanags, Mahim; Bombay Light Horse Cup closes.
9.—Royal Bmbay Yacht Club Dance; Bombay Horse Sow, Oval.
10.—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge Annual Meting; Half-yearly General Meeting, Royal Bmbay Yacht Club; Prize-distribution, Alexanra Institution; Bombay Horse Show, Oval.
11.—Municipl Standing Committee; Bombay Horse Show Oval.
12.—Departe of Transport Dilwara.
14.—I.M.S. anning arrives from Karachi; Bombay Sailing Association's Races; Volunteer Parades; Bomby Jackal Club Annual Point-to-Point Race Santa Cruz.
18.—Departe of I. M. S. Canning for Karachi; Municipal Standing Committee.
21.—Bomby Sailing Association's Races; Volunteer Parades; Parsee Freamason's Festival of the Jamsedi Naoroz.
23.—Royl Bombay Yacht Club Dance.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee; Meeting of Mevanjee Mody and Co., Limited.
26.—Troopship Malabar arrives; I. M. S. Canning arves from Karachi.
28.—Bomay Sailing

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 20.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday 57¼ lakhs out of the 60 lakhs offered were allotted between the three presidencies, Calcutta taking 37½ lakhs, Bombay 12½ lakhs, and Madras 7½ lakhs, the price obtained being 1-16d. higher, at 1s. 2 13-32d. than that of the previous day's extra allotments on Calcutta, and 3-16d. above the previous Wednesday's regular allotment rate. Two and-a-half lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta were also placed yesterday at 1s. 2 7-16d; and extra allotments of 4½ lakhs of Bills on Bombay, at 1s. 2 7-16d. to 1s. 2½d.; and 2½ lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 2 7-16d. It is announced, that the 60 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2 3-16d.

Consols further advanced 9-16d. per cent. to the unprecedentedly high price of 109 5-8, indicating the plethora of money in the capital of finance, which is further illustrated by a reduction of the market rates of discount by 1-8 per cent., say to 1 per cent. on short London Bills, and 1 1-8 per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Indian Sterling Loan further advanced ¼ per cent., to 120. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £64 3-8. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 30 15-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was still unchanged in value, at 67 3-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 34£ per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and for next month, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

Spot Mid-Uplands Cotton was 1-32d. lower in Liverpool yesterday, at 4-7-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals declined 3-64d. in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations having been 4 21-64d. for February deliveries, and 4 15-64d. for June-July. The market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indian nil. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Cotton was unchanged at 7 7/8 for Mid.-Uplands; May Futures being two points higher, at 7·66 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the receipts this season to date, and those for the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	11,000	17,000	14,000
Four days' do.	71,000	52,000	55,000
Since 1st Sept. 1895	4,294,000	6,491,000	5,101,000

The tone of our local Cotton market has been quiet to-day, and prices have declined Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Only a small business has been reported, summing up 1,900 bales, of which exporters have bought 850 bales, consisting of 300 each of Khawdas, at Rs. 182; and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 180; 150 Karanja, at Rs. 175; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 175; while the Mills have taken 650 bales, made up of 350 Bengal, at Rs. 163-8; and 100 each of Pachora, at Rs. 168; 100 of the same, at Rs. 162; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 163 per candy.

Wheat and Saxis have been steady in tone to-day, with only a moderate amount of business reported, prices in both markets being all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,141 bales.
Wheat	11,156 owts.
Linseed	52,041 "
Gingelly seed	10,319 "
Groundnuts	8,183 "
Castor seed	1,076 "
Rice	2,118 "

FREIGHTS are quiet with but little enquiry for tonnage. Business has transpired for March shipment to Antwerp, at 13s. 6d. per ton; and for the same shipment to Dunkirk, at the same rate.

MONEY.—In presence of the last Statement of the Bank of Bombay, and the increasing demand for accommodation, the directors of the Bank, at their board meeting this afternoon advanced their rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened firm on the receipt of telegraphic advices regarding Council allotments at 1s. 2 7-16d., for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 17-32d., for three months' sight Credits, and a considerable amount of Telegraphic was placed in the Bazaar early in the day. The market then fell 1-32d., and three months' sight Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 2 17-32d. ready, and 1s. 2¾d. a little forward, the market, closing quieter as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 13-32d.	"
Do. 2 months' sight ...	1s. 2 7-16d.	"
Credits 3 do. ...	1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Francs 3 do. ...	1·53	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market has remained quiet all day at ¼ per cent. advance on yesterday's rates, 106 15-16 having been quoted throughout to the close both for Money and Account.

SHARES continue quiet, and the following are the only changes that have taken place to-day in prices:—Luckmidas 7½ higher, and Western India Rs. 35; Sun Mills 1s. 5 lower, Mahookjee Petit Rs. 10, and Bombay and Burma, second issue, Rs. 30.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Vs Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China interupted beyond the British frontier between Tali and Yunna.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 3 p.m. of the 20th February, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Viz.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey					
Teheran	20	3	p.m.	—	10
Suez	20	3	44 m.	—	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 3 p.m. of 20th February, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	—	51	—	1
" Karachi	..	16	..	2
" Madras	..	39	..	2

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th February 1896 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Miscellaneous (not estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	a.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	370	20	590
Or per mile of Railway	29	22	1	52
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	2,100	1,590	30	3,720
Total for 6 weeks ...	2,300	1,960	50	4,310
Comparison:				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	231	471	1	703
Per mile do. do.	13	27	—	40
Total to corresponding date do.	2,030	2,903	—	4,951

Increase for the week 97
Decrease to date 241

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CAVENDISH—February 14, at Cawnpore, the wife of Capt C C Cavendish, H L I, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MARDEN—CARDOZO—February 17, at Madras, by the Right Rev the Bishop of Mylapore, Bernard Alfred Marden, of Oolie ut and Thia shola, Nilgiri Hills, son of the late Thomas Marden, of Weston Priory, Bath, to Violette Madeleine, daughter of H. O'C Cardozo, Superintendent of the Madras Revenue Survey.

DEATHS.

PARKER—February 3, at Bhamo, Upper Burmah, of enteric fever, Captain T G Parker, Royal Irish Fusiliers, of Brookfield, Borrisokane, Co Tipperary, aged 30 years.

SCAWEN—February 16, at Madras, from acute tonsilitis, Anne Margaret Mary, daughter of Charles and Kate Woods Scawen, aged 2 years and 5 months.

MORRIS—February 14, at Rawalpindi, Edith, the beloved wife of Surgeon-Major William A Morris, A M S, Staff Surgeon, aged 37 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1896.

THE annual Convocation of the Bombay University, held on Tuesday afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Justice Jardine, the Vice-Chancellor, was more largely attended by the public than by the Fellows. This may be regarded as clear evidence, highly satisfactory from every point of view, of the growing popularity of the University and the increased interest taken in its work by the external world. The report shows that some three thousand candidates for matriculation presented themselves at the last examinations, of whom nearly one-third were successful. The examinations were held in five centres—Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, and Karachi. As might be expected, the educational institutions of Bombay were highest in the list, the New English School, Poona, however, running the New High School and the Elphinstone College, the first two, very close. Of the 2,981 candidates, 1,080, rather more than a third, received private tuition. Of these seventy-five were successful, a number that contrasts significantly with the proportion of the matriculated amongst those who had the advantage of collegiate training. One hundred and seventy-eight candidates went up for the B.A. degree under the new rules; of these forty-four passed, the Wilson College sending thirty-six, Elphinstone twenty, and St. Xavier's nineteen. Of the successful seventy candidates the Hindus outnumbered all the rest, the Parsees being thirty; Portuguese six; and Mahomedans four. A second examination for the B.A. under the old rules, brought thirty candidates, of whom twenty-four passed, eight hailing from the Wilson, and four from the Elphinstone Colleges. The others came from the Fergusson, the Baroda, and the Samaldas Colleges, twenty-three of them being Hindus and one a Parsee. The great majority of the successful candidates for other degrees were also Hindus. The only candidate for the degree of M.A. in mathematics was a Hindu from Wilson College—an institution which has held a distinguished position in nearly all the examinations. The Mahomedan candidates were few, but were successful in the general average—one in three. The graceful and suggestive address of the learned Vice-Chancellor showed that the presence of a Master of Rhetoric can be very well dispensed with when the events of the academic year have to be presented to the Senate in a manner worthy of the occasion. In a few felicitous touches he placed before the Conscript Fathers—and their somewhat restless sons in the galleries, who seemed in search of a solution of the problem of perpetual motion—a picture of the times when men of extraordinary learning taught medicine at Salerno, and law and theology at Bologna, and the youth of all countries came together to learn wisdom from their lips. Ministers of State and distinguished Churchmen kept terms, that they might perfect their learning, and become worthy of their high mission. It is vain to expect that the great statesmen of the present day will follow this example, nor is it altogether necessary, seeing that they can read in the daily papers the last word of science, and the epoch-making deliverances of sages of our time, without going either to Salerno or Bologna for instruction. But that is by the way.

When Universities were in the making the great teachers had disciples who desired in turn to become teachers of men and nations. When they had passed through the course of studies degrees were conferred to certify to distant countries that they had done so and were not impostors or mere talkative charlatans. The degree of Master certified that the holder was competent to teach; the degree of licentiate gave the right to practise without the risk of being treated as an impostor or a quack. The Vice-Chancellor did not say, but haply he may have thought with a pang of regret, that while degrees three hundred years ago, and even more recently, carried with them not only competency to teach and to practise, but another kind of competency no less useful to the holder. It is not altogether the same in the last years of this Nineteenth Century. University degrees have become—by the universal diffusion of knowledge—as plentiful as silver has been, since scientific methods enable men to dig it out of the bowels of the harmless earth at a merely nominal figure. The white metal at 3d. an ounce is not a boon and a blessing to men in these later times. Something of a very similar kind is taking place in the over-production of qualified professional men beyond the needs of the community at large. This danger, if such it be, is not by any means confined to India. It is not in India, nor even in China, that it has reached its greatest development. In Great Britain, and in other Western lands, flooding of the market with thousands of men of the professional classes, for whom there is no career, present or prospective, is being carried to a far greater length than anything of which we have experience as yet in this country. There are twenty-seven thousand medical men in Great Britain, and the medical schools are yearly adding thousands to the number. The number of barristers-at-law is eight thousand, of whom not more than six hundred can live by their profession. The plethora is so great that last year for the first time the number of men called to the bar has diminished. It is the same with the other learned professions. Turn to Germany; six thousand recruits join the great army of the unemployed of the professional class through the ever open gates of the Universities. In France the same disproportion prevails between the number of men entering the professions and the work for them to do. What becomes of the far more numerous body who strive to enter the professions and after spending their means and their youth in that vain endeavour, fail to pass? Many are called and few are chosen. The figures show that in this Presidency in the past year, out of every three aspirants two have been unsuccessful. The proportion of failures is often much more considerable, especially on the other side of India, and in Madras. What their fate may be we partly divine from the fact that B.A.s are applicants in the Southern Presidency for clerkships at Rs. 20 per mensem.

Dr. Bhandarker, speaking as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University two or three years ago, called attention to the fearful sacrifice of health and life entailed by the struggle to gain University honours. The early mortality among even the more gifted and the most successful suggests doubts of the absolute perfection of a system which entails such lamentable results. Mr. Justice Ranade admitted the fact, but contended that the price was not too high for the advantage of diffusing knowledge and light amongst the community. This view may be justified by the axiom that the end justifies the means. But there ought to be some proportion between the omelette and the number of eggs that go to the making of it. It seems clear that the professions are already overcrowded. In the coming years they will be simply swamped by the ever-increasing number of postulants, turned out in thousands annually by the Universities. We are entirely at one with the present Vice-Chancellor when he dwells with satisfaction on the success achieved by the Bombay University in extending all around the benefits of a regular and liberal course of education. Unquestionably it has done excellent service by infusing the learned professions with a higher standard of learning. It is undoubtedly true that the beneficial influence of the University is felt on the bench and at the bar and in the medical profession. But Mr. Justice Jardine while expatiating on this with legitimate emphasis, is constrained to admit, as his predecessor pointed out before him, that many of the graduates have paid for their honours with their lives, "their sun setting while it was yet day." The practical man may well question the wisdom of a system which at a lamentable sacrifice of life and effort turns out thousands of aspirants for careers in professions which are already overstocked. It is a matter of everyday experience that the academic training is rightly or wrongly regarded as an absolute disqualification for ordinary business avocations. There have been brilliant exceptions, but that such is the rule the manufacturer and the merchant are, however mistaken they may be, convinced. The Bombay University, it must be acknowledged, has in many respects recognised the necessities of everyday life. The Vice-Chancellor called to mind the impetus which has been given to the study of the language and literature of modern France by the recognition of French in the list of studies. The Vice-Chancellor's earnest appeal to the princely and the wealthy classes of the present day, to emulate the liberality of their predecessors by endowing chairs for the purposes of original research deserves a generous response.

MR. O. T. BARROW'S review of the finances of the Presidency, issued yesterday, should serve to re-assure the heads of departments and others responsible for maintaining the efficiency of the administration, who may have been cast down by the dark forebodings in which the Finance Member of Council indulged last August at Poona. Mr. Nugent told the Legislative Council that "unless the unexpected happens—exchange improves materially, our expenditure estimates are by some unforeseen chance not worked up to, and our revenue progresses at a higher rate than we have at present any reason for supposing that it will do—it appears likely that when the time arrives for framing the Budget for 1896-97 the shears will have to be applied with painful vigour in the struggle to bring our expenditure within the limits of our available funds." Happily the unexpected, or at all events the uncertain, has happened; exchange which was calculated in the Budget at thirteen-pence is at the present time as high as 1s. 2 3-8d.; and this by reducing the amount of compensation allowance for which a sum of Rs. 7,80,000 was set apart, has told favourably on the figures under almost every head. Moreover, although, as Mr. Nugent said last August, the revenue was very liberally estimated and the expenditure cut down to the lowest limit in the Budget, increases have been obtained under numerous heads in the former category, and reductions have been effected in the latter—results which could not have been brought about but for the hearty co-operation of the various departments in the efforts of the Revenue Member of Council to ensure financial equilibrium. These favourable circumstances will, it is anticipated, lead to an improvement which will give the local Government a closing balance at the end of next month of close on thirty-one lakhs—a sum nearly fifty per cent. higher than was anticipated when the Budget was presented. This is all the more remarkable since the year opened with a smaller surplus than was expected, Mr. Barrow's explanations of the variations between the original and revised estimates are given elsewhere, and only some of the more remarkable differences need be now mentioned.

It is noticeable that the largest increase under any main head of revenue, that of two and a quarter lakhs of rupees for Stamps, is partly due to windfalls, in other words, to the payment of probate duty on two estates, aggregating Rs. 1,40,000. For the next highest item, that of excise, which exceeds the first estimate by Rs. 1,30,000, Government have reason to thank the spirit of jealous rivalry which prompted some of the hirers at recent auction sales of excise licenses to outbid one another, and run up the prices to sums never before approached. The only other increase which exceeds half-a-lakh of rupees is that in assessed taxes, which have been chiefly derived from income-tax. Whether this increase is due to the tax-payers obtaining larger incomes or being more conscientious in filling up their schedules, or whether it is that the department is more vigilant, are matters upon which Mr. Barrow does not enlighten us. Several additional members of the Legislative Council, when the Budget was under discussion, expressed a fear lest the high estimate of land revenue from revised enhancements should lead settlement officers "to work up to the Government requirements," and they will therefore be gratified to learn that the deficit of Rs. 86,000 in land revenue is mainly due to "overestimate of revenue expected from revision of settlements." Turning to the other side of the account we find that there were only seven main heads under which expenditure will exceed the calculated amount while there are no less than eighteen in which savings aggregating close on eight lakhs are effected. The deficiency on the seven under-estimated heads is more than counterbalanced by the savings in land revenue alone, which amount to Rs. 1,80,000 and are spread over all the minor heads. The next largest decrease is under "Education," and amounts to Rs. 1,25,000, but before jealous educationalists conclude that this means a policy of retrenchment just in the wrong direction, they should note that Rs. 75,000 of the amount has been handed over to the Public Works Department on account of school buildings. Under the heading of "Museums" a saving of Rs. 17,000 is effected because, for reasons which formed the subject of several Government resolutions some twelve months ago, the grant towards the Reay Industrial museum at Poona has not been paid in. The large saving in Forest expenditure is partly due to a change in the system of disposing of timber, which brings the purchaser and the vendor into more direct communication. While congratulating the local administration on their improved financial position, we may express a hope that the Supreme Government will not make this an excuse for enlarging their demands on the provincial exchequer, as they did two years ago.

AN Anglo-Vernacular contemporary in an article which we reproduce in another column, points out that the course prescribed for the M.A. candidates in languages is inadequate. We think his contention is based on good grounds. The English books prescribed for this year are one volume of Hume's Essays, a small book of selections from Swift, a portion of the Globe edition of Dryden, and three plays of Shakespeare. The candidate who satisfies the examiners in two papers on these books and writes a tolerable essay is supposed to be qualified to come before the world as a Master of Arts in English. Now, it must be admitted, that this is a very narrow course of reading to require of an M.A. candidate, and is likely to render the M.A. degree obtainable by sheer force of cram. Nor that we would condemn accurate study of special books as unsuitable for a high degree. Such accurate study ought, however, to be accompanied by wider reading or it becomes base and mechanical. The periods of English literary history now prescribed for the B.A. degree might, we think, be more appropriately transferred to the higher examination to add to it the advantage of a wider and more liberal culture. If this were done the M.A. degree would depend not merely on verbal and critical study of text-books, but on such study combined with a certain amount of general reading. If such a course of study should seem too heavy a burden to lay on the M.A. language candidate, who also has to take up another language besides English, there is no reason why the University should not adopt the suggestion of our Anglo-Vernacular contemporary that the M.A. degree should be given for English alone, for Sanskrit alone, and for each of the other languages. This would be in accordance with the proposed division of the M.A. History and Philosophy course. The wider course of reading rendered possible by this change would militate against cram, the enemy of all systems of education and the especial bane of Indian Universities. There is another reform by which our University could deal a heavy blow against this deadly enemy in the language examinations from the Previous upwards. It is a notorious fact that the Indian student of to-day prefers to learn off by heart translations of his books and printed or dictated notes on the difficult passages and shrinks from intelligent study of the languages he is expected to master. How is this to be remedied? By making unseen passages an integral portion of every examination paper in languages, and making the attainment of a certain number of marks in the unseen passage and in a piece of prose competition a *sine qua non*. The correct translation of a very easy unseen passage is far better evidence of intelligent study than the most elaborate criticism or translation of prescribed text-books, if the criticism and translation, as is almost always the case, are not the candidate's own but taken at second-hand from a teacher or a book. This fact is indisputable, and all the leaders of our University profess to abominate cram, and yet the obvious means of preventing or at least mitigating the evil is not adopted.

THE Bank of Bombay, yesterday, raised its rate for Demand Loans, on the security of Government Paper to seven per centum per annum.

WE understand that Mr. S. Tomlinson has tendered his resignation of the appointment of Water Engineer, Bombay Municipality, with effect from the day he leaves to take up the appointment of Executive Engineer, Singapore Municipality. The loss of so able an officer will be generally regretted.

SEVERAL cases of relapsing fever have occurred in the localities of Kamatipura, Byculla (Sankli Talao), Madanpura, Dhobi Talao, Kumbarwada, Babula Tank, Girgaum, and Ripon Road. They are at present being treated in an isolated ward of the J. J. Hospital.

THE Governor-in-Council, in a Government Resolution, desires to acknowledge with gratification, a further instance of the liberality of the Hon. Rao Bahadur Ranchhodlal Chotilal, C.I.E., who proposes, in memory of his deceased wife, to construct an obstetric ward in the compound of the Victoria Jubilee Female Dispensary at Ahmedabad, at a cost of Rs. 13, 00, and to give Rs. 17,000 towards the fund for its maintenance. Government have no objection to the construction of the ward, it being understood, of course, that no liability on account the cost will fall on Government, and that the funds collected will suffice for the expenses of maintenance.

WE understand that a very daring robbery was committed on the Imperial Transport Pavonia on Wednesday last. It appears that on the day in question, a jeweller went on board the Pavonia to sell jewellery, when he was robbed of the valuables to the extent of Rs. 16,000 by some men on board. The merchant reported the matter to the police, who, after an enquiry, it is alleged, arrested some of the offenders, and recovered from them jewellery of the value of Rs. 8,000.

THE Ven. the Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis will give a course of sermons on the Fridays in Lent at Christ Church, Byculla, beginning this evening at 8 p.m.

IN substitution of previous orders, the following appointments have been made, vice Mr. A. H. Unwin, I.C.S., retired, Mr. E. H. Moscardi, I.C.S., to be Second Grade Judge, and Sessions Judge and Mr. A. S. Moriarty to be Third Grade Judge.

FURLOUGH for eight months and fifteen days, commencing from March 21st, has been granted to the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy.

MR. R. B. STEWART, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Surgana, in addition to his own duties, from the date on which Mr. A. Wingate, I.C.S., C.I.E., hands over charge.

SIX months' special leave to England on urgent private affairs has been granted to Captain J. S. Ashby, acting Second Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

MR. A. R. BONUS, I.C.S., has been allow

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERIOUS BLOCK IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The German mail steamer Kanzler is still aground in the Suez Canal, and is blocking the passage of the outward and homeward Brindisi mail steamers, besides twenty-four other steamers.

REFORM IN THE PROCEDURE OF THE COMMONS.

The Government will move, to-day, for a reform in the procedure as regards Committee of Supply, whereby every Friday will be devoted to Supply, and the debate on the annual estimates will be limited to twenty days.

The proposal is a serious innovation, and is regarded with misgiving.

THE POWERS AND PRINCE FERDINAND.

All the Powers have now given their assent to the recognition of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR GOING TO EGYPT.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, is going on a visit to Egypt.

TERRIBLE DYNAMITE EXPLOSION AT JOHANNESBURG.

A terrible dynamite explosion has taken place at Viedendorp, a suburb of Johannesburg.

Hundreds of houses have been reduced to ruins and the loss of life is supposed to be fearful.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The death is announced of General Sir Alfred Lucas, K.C.B.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

At to-day's Council meeting, at which his Excellency the Viceroy presided, the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act was taken into consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Playfair said he thought the amendments proposed by the Committee removed the objections raised to the Bill by the shipowners and agents.

The Bill as amended was then passed.

Sir James Westland obtained leave to postpone the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Salt Act.

Sir Alexander Miller presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act.

In presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code, Sir James Westland said that the objection to the form in which the Bill had been drawn in regard to the section relating to counterfeit coin had been met, and the original definition had been altered.

Sir James Westland next moved that the Bill to amend the Excise Act be referred to a Select Committee, to consist of the following:—Sir Alexander Miller, the Hon. Mr. Alan Cadell, the Hon. Mr. Balwantrao Bhaskate, the Hon. Nawab Amiruddin Ahmed, and the mover.

Sir Alexander Miller, in moving leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872, said that there were two somewhat conflicting principles in the English Law: one was that the man who made voluntary payment on behalf of another had no claim to be re-imbursed, and the other that where the action had been done by compulsion of the law, or to protect the person making payment had an interest in the action, he got the right of standing in the shoes of the person on whose behalf payment had been made, and securing any property that might be saved. The Bill would enable the persons making payments with the object of preserving the immoveable property to acquire under certain circumstances the lien or charge upon such property in respect to payments so made. Full Benches at the Calcutta and Madras High Courts had found no general rule of equity to effect that. Any person having interest in an estate, and making payment in order to save it, obtained charge thereon, and that, therefore, a co-sharer, who had paid the whole revenue and thus saved the estate from sale, did not by reason of such payment acquire charge on shares of defaulting co-sharers. Neither of these rulings were unanimous, and the Bombay and Madras High Courts took opposite views. Therefore, it is deemed necessary to propose Legislation on the subject, though the right of Government to sell estates free of all encumbrances so as to recover land revenue or other public demand would be saved.

The motion was agreed to, and the Council adjourned for a week.

THE KAFIRISTAN EXPEDITION.

A letter, dated the 8th instant, has been received from the British Agent at Cabul, stating that the Amir has practically abandoned the contemplated Kafiristan Expedition, as everything continues most satisfactory on the Kafiristan border. Ghulam Haidar, however, will hold himself in readiness, if necessary, to start at a few days' notice. The Kafirs will probably be warned.

The Amir, who has recently been suffering from gout, is in excellent health again.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The papers in connection with the question of making enactments to provide for the discipline of the Imperial Service Troops on active service, or whilst serving in British India, have been forwarded by this week's mail to the Secretary of State for approval.

FRONTIER NEWS.

Over two hundred guns have been sent by the Hill Chiefs to Major Kerry, being the number delivered up by the Kachins since the commencement of the current year.

Captain MacMahon's latest letter is dated the evening of the 13th instant, and states that satisfactory progress continues to be made.

Colonel More Molyneux, head of the Intelligence Branch, who has returned to Calcutta from Burma, confirms the impression that rumours of trouble in the Hukong Valley in connection with the Assam-Burma Railway Survey need never have given the least cause for anxiety, the country being perfectly quiet.

The Bolan Railway may possibly, it is said, be opened for regular traffic on the 15th proximo, as every thing is practically ready for the continuous running of trains.

THE NERBUDDA DISTRICT COMMAND.

Colonel Glasgow, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Command, will probably officiate in Command of the Nerbudda District, when General Dalrymple proceeds on leave.

THE CALCUTTA EXODUS.

The Government of India have rented "Wheatfield" and "Firewood," at Simla for the accommodation of the Public Works Department and the Secretariat, and several of the Government cottages above Annandale have been reserved for the same purpose. There is, therefore, no truth in the rumour that the Public Works Department Offices remain in Calcutta this year.

THE MAHARAJAH OF AJUDIAH.

On account of his indifferent health, the Maharajah of Ajudiah has declined to offer himself as candidate for re-election to the Viceroy's Legislative Council, though his Highness' friends are pressing him hard to accept the office. Physicians, however, will not advise the Maharajah to remain away from Ajudhia for the whole season, but if his health improves, his Highness may yet come forward to offer his service.

THE LATE MAJOR ATKINSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

RANGOON, FEB. 20.

The following notification has been issued:—The Chief Commissioner records with sincere regret the death, from remittent fever, on the 15th instant, of Major George Duncan Atkinson, 1st Bombay Lancers, Commanding Upper Burma Military Police. Major (then Lieutenant) Atkinson was appointed to the Military Police in June, 1888, and in August of that year he was wounded twice in the encounter with the rebels in the Kyankse district. He served with distinction against the Kachins, near Sima, in 1892-93, and was again wounded. For this service he was promoted to the rank of Major by a Brevet. Major Atkinson rejoined the Military Police in November, 1895, and was specially selected to command the force sent against the Sana-Kachins. While he was conducting these operations to a successful issue, he contracted the fever which resulted in his death. Major Atkinson was an officer of brilliant courage and exceptional ability, and his premature death is deplored by the Chief Commissioner as a serious loss to this Administration.

RAIN AT RANGOON.

Heavy rain fell here at intervals, to-day, with occasional heavy squalls and thunder.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The R. I. M. S. Canning left to-day for Calcutta, with European details, and the R. I. M. S. Minto at the same time, for Calicut and Bombay.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

At their weekly meeting, to-day, the Directors of the Bank of Bengal raised their rate of interest from 6 to 7 per cent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 20.

The mail steamer Aden, from China, arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left Suez, for Bombay, on the 18th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia left Verim (homeward bound) on the 19th instant.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore on the 20th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3¾
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	109 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-8
Bar Silver	30 15-16

THE GOA TROUBLES.

REPORTED FURTHER FIGHTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, FEB. 18.

STRONG rumours have been current here for the last three days that the Government troop had an encounter with the rebels at Sanguem, where Captain Gomes da Costa is supposed to have marched. I have now been able to obtain a few details of the struggle that took place on the 13th instant. A gang of the revolters, numbering about 300, suddenly surprised the Government troop garrisoning Sanguem, and in the struggle that ensued thirty-one soldiers were killed, and many were wounded, some of them seriously. The revolters are reported to have also suffered loss on this occasion, but nothing certain is known, as they managed to carry away their dead and wounded, leaving only blood marks on the tract by which they retired. The attack took place near the Administrator's office, in which the Government troops succeeded in having taken shelter, while the rebels protected themselves in the Post Office. The parish priest, a very respectable man, is reported to have been wounded, but it is not known from which side the bullet came. In consequence of this information the Government despatched a force of 157 men, Europeans and Natives, to the scene of disaster on the 14th instant. Secret instructions are reported to have been issued by the Government to proceed with the clandestine recruiting of the people of Velhas Conquistas, and as a consequence men are still leaving for the British territory. It is said that Arjuna Ranto, who is leading a column of 250 deserted soldiers, and who had taken shelter in the British territory, has returned with his men to Goa in consequence of the rumours of the extradition treaty being put into force, and attacked the Government troop at Ponda, resulting in the death of one Lieutenant and three soldiers of the Government side. This group of the deserters is armed with the Snider rifle and wear a military uniform, making it impossible to distinguish them from Government soldiers. It is a new element on the scene of hostilities, and is quite apart from the forces of Ranes, operating separately on their own account. The population of Pernem are leaving the country, especially the agricultural portion, although the time for preparing the fields for sowing operations is fast approaching.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

LAST evening there was an entire change of programme at Harmston's ever popular circus, and strange though it may appear, the new programme is even more attractive than the last. One of the principal features of the new bill is the statuary group formed by ten ladies of the troupe, whose performances are loudly applauded by the audience. Miss Le Blonde, said to be the only lady rider who can accomplish this feat, does a "bounding jockey" act, and in addition to this is the equestrian items of the programme, there is an act in which four Arabian horses take part. These animals were bought in Bombay when Harmston's circus was here before, and will prove exceptionally interesting to local audiences. The horses will be introduced by Mr. G. Harmston. The programme also includes the Return Aerial flight of the Sisters Warren, the clever children, who have delighted so many audiences during their stay in Bombay. It may interest our readers to learn that the children are the daughters of a lady born in Bombay, who is also engaged by Mrs. Harmston. Instead of the tiger act, Leo Hang Ho will introduce a cage of performing leopards. A matinee has been arranged for Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR L. E. DU MOULIN, Royal Sussex Regiment, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT P. B. SANGSTER, Unattached List, is posted to the 2nd Bengal Lancers.

SURGEON-MAJOR HART, detailed to proceed home by the Victoria, will now proceed in the Malabar.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT G. T. BRADFORD, Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been transferred to the 2nd Battalion.

SURGEON-COLONEL CHURCHILL assumed the duties of P. M. O., Allahabad and Narbadda Districts, on the 11th February.

COLONEL R. H. F. RENNICK has been appointed to officiate as Colonel on the Staff, Delhi, in the place of Colonel Clifford, transferred to Sialkot.

THE Government of India have ruled that native troops and followers employed with the Chitral Relief Force will be considered to have been on foreign service for purposes of the grant of pensions.

MAJOR C. E. JOHNSON, 36th Sikhs, Officiating Assistant Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bengal, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Headquarters, Bengal Command.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 19.

10 p.m. ... 74·4

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

6 a.m. ... 69·6
10 a.m. ... 77·3
2 p.m. ... 80·4
6 p.m. ... 80·7

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. TREVOR, the new Public Works Member, will not arrive in India to take up his appointment until May.

MR. A. WINGATE, I.C.S., C.I.E., has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari from the date of the Hon. Mr. Lock's proceeding on leave, and he will be relieved of the duties of Collector of Nasik by Mr. R. B. Stewart, I.C.S., who will still continue to perform his own duties.

MR. G. A. F. BERENDS has been gazetted Second-Lieutenant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MR. J. YOUNG, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, has been allowed furlough for eleven months and eighteen days; Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade for eighteen months from 22nd April next; and Mr. H. C. Knox, Executive Engineer 1st Grade, and District Engineer of the B. G. J. P. Railway, for two years from April 18th.

COLONEL HAMMOND succeeds to the permanent vacancy among Colonels on the Staff caused by Colonel Hancock's completion of his five years' tenure. Colond A. M. Bruce will officiate at Ferozepore and Colonel Rennick at Delhi.

THE Burma Military Police at Sadon are to have two seven-pounder mountain guns made over to them, which they will man and work themselves. The section of No. 7 Mountain Battery, now at Sadon, will consequently be withdrawn to headquarters at Bhamo.

FIVE specimen transport carts, made on the line of the models which won prizes in the Government competion, were used during the Chitral expedition. A report regarding them is now being submitted to Government, and on this a final decision regarding their adoption will be based.

THE Meerut Gold Cup was won on Monday by Messrs. Ezra's May Yohe after a good race home with Parvo, who was giving a stone. The Patiala pony has been unlucky this season in missing the two big prizes of up-country racing with in a fortnight, each by a short half length.

COLONEL H. VYLIE, Resident in Nepal, has left Calcutta again for Katmandu. His business with the Government was in connection with the proposed visit of the Maharaja of Nepal to England, but the trip is not to take place this year.

THE India Council wants recruiting it is said, and Lord George Hamilton has openings for two. Of course, writes a contemporary, it is comparatively easy to catch a retired Anglo-Idian, although there are very few possible men at the moment. But a successor to Mr. Bertram Currie is not so easy. Neither the position nor the pay will tempt a City man of standing, and then if he has views of his own, and a passion for independent expression, the atmosphere of the India Office is apt to interfere with his breathing.

PRIVATE letters by the mail tells the *Pioneer*, that Sir John Ardagh was a candidate for the succession to Sir Charles Pritchard in the Public Works Membership; and remembering that Lord Lansdowne's influence might be exerted on behalf of his former Private Secretary it was supposed in London that he was a very likely one. His selection, however, would have hit Madras and Bombay unrepresented in the Viceroy's Council; and, remarks our contemporary, the old tradition that one of those two provinces must always have a member at headquarters, whatever happens to all the rest, has evidently lost none of it force at the India Office.

THERE are numerous impending changes in the Punjab Secretariat. The Revenue Secretary, Mr R. G. Thompson, in the autumn takes up the Deputy Commissionership at Simla. The Junior Secretary, Mr. A. C Hurry, after three months' privilege leave, succeds Mr. Arthur Meredith as Deputy Commissione at Lahore. Mr. C. J. Halifax succeeds Mr. Hurry. Mr. J. F. Connolly, Under-Secretary in he Revenue Department, leaves the Secretariat shortly.

GENERAL GHULAM HAIDAR, Commander-in-Chief of the Amir's army, has returned to Asmar, from Kafiristan.

COLONEL JACOB, Superintendent of Public Works in Jeypore, has served his full time in the Department and will shortly take furlough. Of course, the Maharaja wants his Superintendent to return later to the field of his labours and has made the necessary application to the Supreme Government—an altogether unsolicited application, need we say—to be allowed to retain his services. No one knows, and Colonel Jacob being the man concerned no one ever will know, what splendid work he has done for the Jeypore State; but the worst of it is that should its record come some day to be written, as on public grounds it ought to be, the least said might provoke the asmity of its modest hero, were enmity in Colonel Jacob a thing quite possible.

ON the Gilgit road another post-runner has lost his life. With two other men he left Trogbal shelter, 9,000 feet above these as level, for Hostojee, between 11,000 and 12,000 feet high. He was on ahead, feeling his way, and beating a track, while the others followed with he mail bags, when he suddenly disappeared, presumably in a snow drift. A search party under the head postal overseer went from Gurez, a post and telegraph station in the valley, but new snow having fallen no trace was found. It is feared that the summer sun will reveal more than the bodies of postal runners, as in the early part of the winter anumber of Murkabban carriers and beasts of burden were lost in a blizzard.

IT has been decided to replace the two guns of No. 7. Mountain Battery atSadon by two seven-pr. guns to be manned and taken charge of by military police in the same way as the guns at Sima and in the Northern Chin Hills. The two guns withdrawn will join their battery at Bhamo.

NOTWITHSTANDING what a "Woman Journalist" may say to the contrary, write the "Englishman," we have excellent authority for stating that the Maharaja of Nepal does not intnd going to Europe this year. For some time ther has certainly been a strong desire on his part to do so, but dates and other particulars are against the trip being made this year.

VERY widely regretted, writes the Allahabad paper, will be the melancholy end of Mr. H. B. Goad, for so many years the active and universally popular Secretary of the Simla Municipality. No visitor could be long in the place without coming to know the familiar figure; and there can have been few regular residents who were not indebted to him at one time or another for the help that he was always ready to give in any of the multitudinous domestic difficulties that best lie in a hill-station. Whether there existed such a peson as a Deputy Commissioner or not few might know: but every one who owned or occupied a home was sure to be brought into relations sooner or later with Mr. Goad, and was equally sure to carry away pleasant and grateful impressions. To the Simla community he represented the active principle of Government: and he took the same sort of interest in the place that a man of an improving turn of mind would have in a private estate. He seemed to have the capacity of being everywhere at once. If a landslip came down, if a tree fell across the road, if a roof fell in, a drain got itself blocked, or anything went wrong in the markets, in a few minutes Mr. Goad and his alpenstock were sure to be on the spot seeing things put to rights, while his pony and dog looked on critically at their mater's proceedings. His face and figure were the impersonation of cheery and bustling activity, and no man in India could have seemed less likely to be destined for so sad an end. But it appears that he had become nervous about his health of late, and the depression gained upon him so much that in a fit of melancholia he shot himself. It would not be easy to name a man who had given up more time to the affairs and interests of other people, and the melancholy close will not obliterate the remembrance of his busy and useful life.

THE 14th Gurkha Rifles have been detailed to furnish the detachment required at Simla for guard duties at Viceregal Lodge and Snowdon during the ensuing summer.

WHEN Colonel Handcock, Colonel on the Staff at Rawal Pindi, vacates on the 23rd instant, he will be succeeded by Colonel Hammond from Ferozepur, Colonel A. McCrae Bruce being posted to Ferozepur, and Colonel Rennick to Delhi.

THE latest news from Simla regarding the fire is that it broke out in the top storey, where the drawing-office was, and that at 7-45 p.m. all was quiet, while shortly after 8-30 the whole of the upper storey was in flames. The doors could not be got open for the heat, and indeed it was not to be expected that a fire once started in such a building could be put out. A very small part of the contents of the house have been saved, only some from the lower rooms. The fire-proof room in which the valuable railway projects are stored is said to be safe, and so far as is known none of these projects are lost except Mr. Chadwick's survey of 1894-95 for the Kalka-Simla Railway, which was being dealt with upstairs. It has been completely burned. Probably the benchmarks on the ground, and the records of the estimates will suffice to preserve the results of the project, but a little work will be involved to see to the benchmarks. It is hoped that some arrangements will shortly be made to provide temporary accommodation.

A SINGULAR character, whose only cardinal defect was the absence of a sense of humor, has passed away in the person of Mr. Tracy Turnerelli. Mr. Turnerelli was a son of the sculptor, and in early life followed the profession of his father. He lived for some years in Russia, where by Imperial favour he was permitted to sketch monuments at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, and Bolgary for the Emperor Nicholas, who handsomely rewarded him, and gave him four diamond rings among other presents. Returning to England on the outbreak of hostilities in the Crimea, he advocated peace between this country and Russia. It was in this way that he first became conspicuous, and he was prouder of this early work in agitation than of any other during his lifetime. He flooded the country with pamphlets and addresses urging reconciliation between the two Powers. In this, as in all else he did, he was actuated by a sincere, if sometimes mistaken, patriotism. "I have tried," he wrote only a year or so ago, "to do to the best of my power what little I could to our dear country, and hope to be remembered, not solely, as I fear I am, by the tribute to Lord Beaconsfield, but as one who for eighteen months struggled to avert war between England and Russia. In fact, I should wish to be remembered alone as the author of 'Peace: What I did to Promote it.'" He was a great hero-worshipper, and his admiration for Lord Beaconsfield was positively idolatrous. After the signing of the Berlin Treaty he conceived the ludicrous idea of raising money throughout the country by penny subscriptions for presenting Lord Beaconsfield with a golden wreath. The money was subscribed; the wreath of gold was wrought; and then Lord Beaconsfield, who had a keen sense of what was ridiculous, declined to accept the offering. The laughter that the affair caused has only come to an end with the news of Turnerelli's death. Two years ago Mr. Turnerelli built for himself a fine mausoleum in the cemetery at Leamington, and he then sent round to the Press a letter which was a virtual retirement from public life. He was mercilessly chaffed, for he was always one of the stock butts for the small wits of the Press. Since then his habit has been to take a daily walk to the cemetery and gaze for an hour or so upon the monument he had erected in his own and his father's honour. He was a sincere and honest lover of his country, and in spite of his eccentricities he was regarded, as he deserved to be, with much kindly tolerance by the public.

THE *Times* correspondent, writing from Rome says:—"The persistent antagonism shown by official and journalistic France to the passage of an Italian force through the English teritory at Zeila is regarded in official circles here as very strong confirmation of the intelligence long ago received by the Government of a secret treaty between France and Menelik for the substitution of a French or Russian protectorate for that of Italy. This persistent hostility without provocation is producing marked effects on the Italian people, and the profound and tragic interest with which it is following the gallant struggle of its soldiers in Eeytrea is transforming the old sympathy for France into a deep-rooted hostility such as has never before existed, because public opinion is profoundly convinced that the influence of France is at the bottom of all the late hostilities in Africa through the material and moral aid given to Menelik. Should the affair end in another disaster like that of Ambs Alagi the resentment of the Italian nation will be directed, not against the Abyssinians, who are, even if treacherously, only defending what they hold to be their rights, but against France, whose instigation has changed what might have been a benaficent league for both parties into a war to the knife from which Italy cannot withdraw without a humiliation to which she will never submit."

GEN. WEYLER, the new Commander-in-Chief in Cuba, left Barcelona, on Jan. 25, for Havana. The steamer in which he sailed conveys also a detachment of 1000 cavalry. Official telegrams received in Madrid state that the rebels are now being severely pressed by the Spanish troops, and have recently sustained several defeats. The Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate have agreed to report a resolution practically calling for the granting of belligerent rights to the Cuban rebels, and requesting the President to use his good offices with the Spanish Government for this end.

THE French commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Buzenval, fought on January 19, 1871, was held on Sunday last at Courbevoie, in front of the Monument of National Defence. The President and the Minister of War were both represented. M. Baudin, speaking on behalf of the President of the Municipal Council of Paris, recalled the manner in which the war of 1870-71 had been undertaken and conducted, and referring more especially to the siege of Paris, gave a brief account of the battle of Buzenval, and said that the capital that day remembered all its brave defenders, but, while grieving for their loss, gloried in their heroic fate. In conclusion, he expressed the fullest confidence in the new army which enabled France to resume her position in Europe. The troops and various societies then marched past the monument.

IN connexion with "the new photography" it is interesting to note (writes a correspondent) that a young medical man in Wurtemberg, Dr. Hopf, foretold the discovery some little while ago in a small volume of "Medical Fairy Tales" (Medicinische Marchen). The story is entitled "Electra," and tells of a young doctor coming into possession of a mysterious box, the contents of which made organisms of every kind transparent. He discovered the ingredients of the contents, found that he could easily analyse and mix them, and brought his box with the electric luminant before a learned medical society, where it aroused the greatest enthusiasm among all the most enlightened scientists, who agreed that, by the aid of this invention, doubt in things medical would henceforth become an impossibility.

THE *Daily News* quotes from the *Warsaw Courier* an account of "an extraordinary incident" which has occurred in that city. A lady engaged, through the medium of a domestic servants' agnecy, a young girl as assistant children's maid, her particular charge being an infant of eighteen months. Mariana is a quiet-looking, respectable girl of sixteen years of age. At the first sight of the new nurse the infant was seized with a paroxysm of fear. The lady reported the matter to her husband, who was entertaining half a dozen gentlemen, and he sent for the girl. Mariana had scarcely entered the room when a standard lamp blazed up to the ceiling, three large oil paintings fell to the floor with a simultaneous crash, a timepiece sprang from a sideboard, and a large wall barometer was hurled across the room and shattered. The only person who remained placidly unmoved by the manifestation was the maid. Before dismissing her the master of the house questioned the girl, who acknowledged that such inexplicable incidents had frequently occurred in her presence. The girl herself is described as being of a quiet and amiable character and disposition, and of blameless reputation. She is slenderly built and of pallid appearance, and has always suffered more or less from insomnia. She has been handed over to the care of the Warsaw psychologist, Dr. Ochorowicz.

VISIT OF LADY SANDHURST TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

YESTERDAY afternoon, her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, attended by Maj r Owen, visited the Byculla Convent School, St. Anne's School, and the St. Mary's Institution. The convent school was nicely decorated with flags and buntings, green foliage, and palm leaves. The verandah and the staircase were carpeted with rich cloth, while the word "welcome," beautifully worked in silk satin, was displayed on the entrance door. At 3-30 p.m., her Excellency drove into the compound of the convent, and on alighting, under the porch, was received by the Most Rev. Father Hoene, S.J., acting for the Archbishop, who introduced her Ladyship to the Rev. Mother St. Catherine, the lady superintendent of the convent and her community. Her Excellency was first taken to the hall on the second floor of the convent, which was handsomely decorated, and in which about 140 children were gathered. As Lady Sandhurst took her seat in the hall, a girl stepped forward and recited the welcome song, specially composed for the occasion. The children then creditably went through a programme of songs. The Maypole dance and hay drill were performed in a manner which reflected credit on those who were responsible for the training of the young folks. Her Excellency then went to the normal class on the first floor, where she inspected the drawings, specimen works of cutting-out, and the certificates obtained by the students. Lady Sandhurst congratulated those who had succeeded in securing the certificates, and hoped that they would be equally successful in the next examination. Her Excellency then, in company with the acting Archbishop, proceeded to the St. Anne's School, which is situated at the back of the convent school. Here her ladyship was greeted with a welcome song. The children, who are all Eurasians, numbering about one hundred, then went through some recitations and songs. Her Excellency thanked the Rev. Mother St. Catherine, and requested her to give a holiday to the children.

Her Excellency, then in company of Major Owen, drove to the St. Mary's College, and as the carriage entered the compound through the gateway, a guard-of-honour, consisting of fifty Volunteer Cadets, drawn up under Captain Leask, presented arms. On her Excellency's alighting from the carriage, under the porch, she was received by the acting Archbishop, who introduced her Ladyship to the Rev. Father Weingartner, S.J., the Rector, and the whole of the college staff. Lady Sandhurst was first taken to the back verandah of the college, where on arrival her Ladyship was received by a guard-of-honour of the Volunteer Cadets, drawn up in the compound, while the college band played the National Anthem. Her Excellency having taken her seat, a schoolboy, named Allan O'Brien, stepped forward and read an address of welcome. The address, which was printed in gold on vellum, remarked that her Excellency's visit to the institution was love for the children. After the address was presented to her Excellency, another lad came forward and presented a beautiful album of views, and a superb bouquet to her Excellency, who accepted them with thanks. The schoolboys then went through an interesting programme of various exercises, such as Indian clubs, figure running, and musical maze. These exercises were performed by the boys in a most creditable manner, and without any fault, showing the perfect sound training imparted to them in the institution. The figure running was most remarkably done, and the letter "S." formed be them elicited loud applause. At the conclusion of the sports, her Excellency, in company of the acting Archbishop and the Rector, went through the school premises, and inspected the class-rooms, bath-rooms, kitchen, and the church. Lady Sandhurst expressed herself highly satisfied at what she saw, and requested the Rector to give a holiday to the boys. Before leaving the institution, Lady Sandhurst thanked the acting Archbishop and the Rector for the troubles they had taken, and as she drove out of the compound, the Volunteer Cadets, drawn up near the gate presented arms.

VILLAGE WATER-SUPPLY.

ON the subject of the improvement of water-supply in villages in Bombay presidency the following Government resolution was issued yesterday:—

Bombay Castle, 14 February 1896.

Government Resolution No. 2361, dated 8th June 1895, the Commissioners of the N., C. and S. Divisions were asked to submit proposals for the distribution among Local Boards of the sum of Rs. 90,000 allotted to their divisions in equal shares. The proposals submitted are shown in the appended statement. Sanction is accorded to the Provincial grants mentioned therein.

2. The amount originally allotted to Ahmedabad was Rs. 5,000. It appears, however, that an additional grant of Rs. 1,190, which is available, can be usefully spent. The grant of Rs. 5,000 includes Rs. 1,218, which is intended to be spent next year. There is no objection to this proposal as the usual contributions from local sources will be available.

3. The District Local Board of Surat has arranged for the construction, with the aid of contributions from villagers, of water-work estimated to cost Rs. 2,750, in addition to those mentioned in the statement on which it is proposed to spend the Government grant, and that grant will be less than one-third of the total expenditure on water-works in the district.

4. In Khandesh, similarly, the Government grant will be less than one-third of the total expenditure on water-works in the district, though some works will be constructed entirely with Government money and others at the expense of the Local Board.

5. The Local Board of Bijapur may, as already indicated in Government memorandum No. 4239, dated 12th October 1895, be allowed to provide its own contribution in 1896-97.

6. The same permission may be given to the Dharwar Local Board, which, however, is reported to be only in need of a Government grant of Rs. 4,483. It would seem however that this sum is required in addition to a sum of Rs. 1,666-10-8 which the Collector describes as the "annual" grant, though it is included in the grant for the distribution of which proposals were called for by Government. The usual statement as regards the expenditure of this sum of Rs. 1,666-10-8 should be submitted without delay.

7. The proposals made by the Commissioner, S. D., in his letter No. 4973, dated 25th December 1895, are sanctioned. The Kanara Local Board requires a grant of Rs. 92-10-8 only.

8. The Accountant General should be requested to place at the disposal of the Commissioners, N. D., C. D., and S. D., Rs. 31,152, Rs. 29,062, and Rs. 24,695-5-4, respectively. The Commissioners should be requested to see that the requisite plans and estimates for all the works proposed to be carried out are prepared, and the works commenced before 31st March 1896.

9. The Commissioner in Sind should be requested to expedite the submission of his proposals for the Province of Sind.

THE DADAR POULTRY FARM.

THE exhibition of chickens promoted by Mr. Darwood, of the Dadar Poultry Farm, was opened on Tuesday, and was visited by a good number of people, who were greatly interested in what they saw. Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, was amongst the visitors, and expressed himself pleased with the clean runs and other arrangements made for this large number of the feathered community. H. E. Lord Sandhurst has intimated his intention of visiting the farm on Monday afternoon next.

IT is said that the construction of the Bezwada-Madras Railway, as at present surveyed, will cost Rs. 258,73,507 -equivalent to R. 89,095 per mile.

MR. A. G. Harrison, Examiner of Accounts at Mount Abu, goes on leave shortly for six months, and will be succeeded by Mr. Conniitt from the Central Provinces.

ENQUIRIES were made in the Indian papers some time ago for a Ceylon artist, named Andrevia. The missing man has, apparently, been in Travancore all the time, executing work for the local Government which was commissioned him to make a number of model figures to be added to the Fine Arts Collection in the Trevandrum museum.

THE Darjiling *Standard* says that followed about by two well-grown [illegible] a tigress, herself unpleasant among the [illegible]nbs, is making other day this little pa[illegible]attle at Sukna. The passing train and [illegible]y of three were seen from a first and se[illegible]ere was a hasty closing of the [illegible]nd class doors and a general shrivelling [illegible] the engine and open trollies.

DARKEST INDIA.

GENERAL BOOTH AT THE TOWN HALL.

ON Wednesday evening, as briefly announced in our issue of yesterday, General Booth gave a lecture on social miseries and their remedy. The chair was taken by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and there was a large audience.

In the course of his remarks, General Booth, who was warmly received, said:—

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the kindly observations you have been pleased to make with respect to my own personality and my proposition, and I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the kindly indulgence you have given the same. I thank you, Sir, for asking for me a quiet hearing, a calm and a patient hearing, and then for your judgment to be formed accordingly. I believe I am announced to speak in so many words of some of the social miseries and the remedy that the Salvation Army prescribes for them, especially in view of the Peasant Settlement scheme, a scheme that I have been endeavouring to explain and urge upon the attention of the Indian people for the last seven or eight weeks. Now I want to say at the beginning that the social miseries with which our efforts deal or seek to deal are the social miseries of the poor, but it must not be taken for a moment or supposed that I propose to remedy or offer a remedy for social miseries generally. Something like four years ago almost to a day, I stood on this platform, and I endeavoured to expound then a scheme that is pretty well-known as Darkest England, a scheme that I described in a volume as "Darkest England, and the Way out of It." It has been asserted, but this is an error, that I was then expounding the same plan, the same methods as that I am engaged on now. I certainly did endeavour to explain the same principles to alleviate the miseries of the British people—the British people proper, and I argue that these principles are equally applicable to similar miseries wherever they may be. When that scheme was first propounded the Salvation Army had been in existence for something like twenty-six years, and it had been successful in working a marvellous transformation, both in the character and circumstances of those who came to its doors. At that time I was led to make a closer survey of the people of the miseries of the people of the great metropolis. Watching by the bedside of one who had been my comrade, my councillor, watching through long and weary months of indescribable suffering which was alleviated by all that human love and human ingenuity could devise, my heart went out to consider the wretchedness and miseries of those who have none of the opportunities of amelioration or deliverance that my precious wife enjoyed, and it led me to look more closely into the miseries of my fellows. What I saw then I published in the volume already referred to, but when I came to travel, I found that these evils were existent in South Africa, that land of gold and diamonds; I found them there, when I came to the United States, that country described as the paradise of the working man; I found them there, when I came to Australia, that land of the new civilisation; and when I came to India, alas! alas! I found them here. When I had not got further than Madras I met many by some Native gentlemen who set before me the destitution and the misery of the people of this great country. Among other things they talked of millions of people who died from hunger every year. That is the story of these miseries which has to some extent been called into question since then, and pronounced to be largely exaggerated. Well, they made a vast impression on my soul, and I said here are the principles—principles I have been acting upon, and you will find them equally applicable to these evils. I went away. The sorrows of other nations absorbed my attention, and India was almost forgotten, but not entirely. But when I had decided upon returning here, I felt that I could not show my face in this land without producing some practical method, the adoption of the principles upon which I have been acting in other lands with so much promise and so much blessing. The question will be asked me, what has been the outcome of

THE DARKEST ENGLAND SCHEME?

I may say just in passing that while we have been hampered, hindered, and retarded on account of the difficulty experienced in obtaining land, which fortunately does not exist in this country—at four doors land is to be found all over the country, but this difficulty has hampered us with regard to the British scheme; but, nevertheless, I hope on my return to be able to announce to the public that that difficulty has passed away. And now in regard to the scheme what has been done? I may remind you that the scheme is only four or five years of age, and I think the public at times are a little impatient with me and a little impatient with us, poor Salvationists. It should be remembered that we are a humble people, and that we are a poor people, and that every fraction that we can wring from the hands of a charitable public is pledged beforehand, and therefore, perfect success ought not to be expected from us. The other day, in talking of this, I said I may compare myself to a bowler in a cricket match. I observe that some gentlemen will be bowling year after year, and will hardly take a wicket, whereas the moment General Booth handles the ball, he is expected to take the three stumps with the first ball. That is a little exaggerated. We have done wonders, and have attracted the attention of the authorities in England, and are bringing them over to our side. To-night London there have been something like ten thousand destitute men and women housed and sheltered under our roofs, while thirty thousand hungry men and women will be fed in our depots. This work has spread to every country where our flag is flying, and so great are its benefits that fifteen separate Governments are subsidising it, and have given its grants of land and money under their own directions for working out its principles. Therefore you see something has been done, and the work is spreading throughout the world. But let us look for a moment at the social remedies. I will not detain you very long. When I used to address an audience of this description, I was always impressed by the fact that so occupied are men in the struggle for money, so absorbed are they by the claims of business, so occupied are they with their different plans of recreation and pleasure, or so taken up with the frivolous anxieties of everyday life, that they have no eye for the miseries which are breaking the hearts and crushing the lives of their fellow-men almost at their very doors. I feel, indeed, that before I can secure anything like sympathy with my efforts, that I want to create some impression or press home upon the hearts of my hearers something of the evils which we are endeavouring to remedy. Now, when I look at these miseries, and they are everywhere, but not in the same proportions, I divide them into three classes. I say, first, there is the destitution—that is one of the evils that the Salvation Army seeks to remedy. And let me say here once for all, that I do not rise before an audience in any spirit of self-glorification, but that I am forced, in telling you of the need and the misery of the crying multitude, so to speak of what the Salvation Army is endeavouring to do in order to be understood. At the same

this poor child to contend with these consequences alone. She went into the what we call the workhouse hospital and then she came out with her baby in her arms. She turned her feet towards her father's cottage, which by this time had fallen into the hands of her elder brother. She made the simple and natural request that they would take in the baby, but how was it met. I am sorry to say, as society meets its erring daughters. Had she not brought disgrace on the family? She was ordered to depart, and threatened that if she darkened those doors again that the police would be called in and she would be sent to prison. She went round the village and knocked at every door, and pleaded that they would take in the baby, but in every case she was refused. I want you to think you see this girl because in her you have a type, and I want you to think you see her as she stands there on the highway in the gathering darkness. She is only a child now. What should she do? Maddened, she turned aside into the woods and laid her hands on the child and sent it into Eternity. And then with a cry to God that He would be more merciful to her than her own kith and kin, womanlike she found a little cavity in the ground, placed the dead baby there and covered it with leaves. You know what happened, the discovery, the police and prison cell, the trial and counsel pleading for her and the jury bringing in the verdict and the judge putting on the black cap and passing sentence of death. Her father was in the court, and went from there home and died of a broken heart. Representations were made to Her Majesty, who commuted the sentence and for six years she walked her prison cell till her hair was white as snow. Since the Salvation Army began its work we have taken 22,000 girls off the street, and have sent 75 per cent. to these homes. At length her case was made public and representations were made to Mr. Asquith, the then Home Secretary, with a request that he would be pleased for her pardon. He wrote back that he would most gladly do so if the Salvation Army would take charge of her. They did so, and the matron says that never did any individual go more willingly to the mercy seat. She is with us to-day earning her own living and setting an example of virtue and good living to all those who are round about her. Then there is one other class of people for whom I must have a word and for whom I think the Salvation Army is destined to teach some very valuable lessons to Government and society. The class I plead for is the criminal, the man who has committed an offence against the laws of society. There they are, an enormous multitude, with which Governments are more or less very much perplexed. You have the man who commits a theft under the stress of temptation—an offence against these laws. What is the feeling of society towards him, "punish him, punish him," and we hope you only give it him hot. Why? You answer "In order that we may deter him from committing a similar offence again, and those around him from doing the same." I grant you it is right to punish evil, that all who sin against God or man ought to be punished. Some of us who know anything of the matter know that suffering alone does not prevent men from doing wrong, for the greatest sufferers are often the greatest sinners. To effect any permanent good you must change their habits, and the only way to do that is to change their hearts, and it is on that principle that the Salvation Army has gone, and it may serve, I think, to gain some sympathy for these classes.

A TELLING ILLUSTRATION.

When I left England I was wearing a pair of boots—please excuse this homely illustration. I had to change these boots for something lighter after I came to these shores. I almost regret that I did not put them on when I came here. Now I will tell you the story of my boots or rather the story of the man who made them. He says my mother died when I was very young. At fifteen I fell into the hands of a couple of burglars, and they took me with them to rob a gunsmith shop. If any one is to be robbed I would give the drink shops the first turn. Very well, these burglars—they were adepts in their business,—succeeded so exceedingly well that in a very short time they got at the man's plate and cash. The boy was an innocent looking youth. But the landlord of the house returned unexpectedly, the whole gang were captured, and the boy got twelve months. Well, he says I did my "bit" and came out resolving to be an honest man. He got a situation in a small restaurant, and for three or four months he did his duty and everything went on very well. At the end of that time a man who knew him came in and whispered to his master: "Do you know who you have got here—a gaol bird—look to your cash." His master called him—"John, John." "What's the matter, Sir." "Master enough." He told the boy all about it and asked "is this true?" "Yes," said the boy, "it is true, but then you see, Sir, I did not know what these fellows were going to do. I have done my punishment. I came out an honest lad. I have not touched any of your money, and I do hope you will give me another chance." The master said: "I think you have done your duty, and I believe you have been honest, but if this was to leak out it would damage my business. Then he said: "John you must go," and out John had to go—out on the streets. Now, what course was open to this young man. Let us look at him. He represents a large mass of people for work on the same lines. There were only four courses open to the lad. He could starve. In the second place he could commit suicide—but it is not everyone who is willing to jump into the sea. In the third place, he could work, but no one would employ him, and he could steal, and steal he did, and served several terms of imprisonment. He came out mad, and purchasing a revolver resolved to kill a policeman. Fortunately for the members of our force he met me on the Thames Embankment. Then he told his story to them, and they took him to our prisoners' home, and we made him the manager of our boot and shoe department, and he is now in business in London for himself, and he made me these boots that I might walk about and try to create some sympathy for the class to which he belongs. And now in regard to the relief of

THE POVERTY IN INDIA.

The figures I have given in the memorandum have been called into question as I have travelled about the land, and gentlemen of high position have pronounced them to be extravagant. I say they are responsible, for they are taken from statistics furnished by gentlemen on unquestionable probity. But if you chose to take a few millions away, and leave ten millions to starve, what a ghastly business it is. If you take away from the fifteen hundred thousand people who die of slow starvation day by day and hour by hour a million of them and leave only half a million. Is half-a-million too many in this land of abundance and plenty. If you go into the statistics of famine, is it an epidemic which takes the people away in such crowds? They have been telling me in the part of the country from which I have just come, that there are four districts in which famine is pronounced to be imminent. If something cannot be done this is what I can see. If we cannot do anything for them, we will fold our arms and look it in the face with all the confidence we can. If these things need not be so, or in any such like proportions, it does seem to me we ought to strive to prevent them. My remedy for these things, that is, for this destitution, is in four parts, and embraces four plans. These are peasant settlements, village allotments, agricultural schools, and village banks. In regard to the first and the latter I want to give just a few words of explanation. The two centre ones I will pass over with a sentence. In the first place you have the village settlements. You have a great number of people from the great villages migrating to the cities. As you multiply your industries in the cities, people for the sake of higher wages will be attracted to them, and so you will have a mass of abounding misery which will equal anything to be found in other lands. The bitterest poverty is in the villages. I find that there are millions of people whose earnings are only equal to an anna or an anna and a quarter a day, and then this is intermittent, so that you can judge what the condition of a family must be when it has to be maintained on an anna or an anna and a quarter a day, and that amount only coming in casually. You have the peasant settlement—not charity; charity demoralises the recipient as well as impoverishes the recipient. What I plead for is let us find these people work by which they can earn all they need and all the shekels for them and their families. But how is this to be done. In the first place there is the multiplication of industries. The agricultural and industrial school will train them and will produce a revolution in this respect. But I pass from the industrial question to the land. The remedy is not my original patent—I do not claim that for it. Every man who has thought the question out has come to the same conclusion that a man on the land can obtain a comfortable livelihood, and these conditions must be favourable to mortal happiness and the well-doing of the Empire. If there was any want of land then we might weep and mourn and wail, indeed, but there is an abundance of land. The statistics tell us that in British India alone, leaving Assam and Bengal out of it, there is something like one hundred and forty-five thousand acres of neglected land, and if you go to the United States the quantity there is sufficient for all the purposes of the people.

(To be continued.)

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 18th, was 578, giving a death-rate of 34·86 per annum per thousand as against 36·25 the corresponding period of last year, and 33·42 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 129 died from fevers; 27, smallpox; 3, measles; 89, phthisis; 2, leprosy; 26, diseases of the nervous system; 105, affections of the respiratory organs; 28, diarrhœa; 8, dysentery; 27, still-born; 68, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows that Buddhist or Jain, 29; Brahmin, 17; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 12; Hindu of other caste, 266; Hindu outcaste, 60; Musalman, 126; Parsee, 24; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 4; European, 3; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 240 as against 293 the corresponding period of last year, and 273 the average over the past five years.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

In accordance with the usual practice Mr. O. T. Barrow, I.C.S., the Accountant-General, has issued a review of the Actuals of the Provincial Revenues for 1894-95, compared with those of 1893-94, and they show a net decrease of expenditure of Rs. 6,58,289, and a net decrease in revenue of Rs. 5,68,870. Mr. Barrow also gives the revised estimates of 1895-96, the year which closes on March 31st next. The most important variations in revenue are as under:—Less than the Budget Estimate: Land Revenue, Rs. 86,000; Customs, Rs. 4,000; Jails, Rs. 18,000; Superannuation, Rs. 3,000; Miscellaneous, Rs. 5,000;—total Rs. 1,16,000. The receipts in excess of the estimates are: Stamps, Rs. 2,26,000; Excise, Rs. 1,30,000; Assessed Taxes, Rs. 55,000; Forest, Rs. 14,000; Registration, Rs. 13,000; Interest, Rs. 14,000; Law and Justice—Courts of Law, Rs. 14,000; Police, Rs. 1,000; Marine, Rs. 2,000; Eduction, Rs. 8,000; Medical, Rs. 9,000; Scientific and other minor departments, Rs. 3,000; Contributions, Rs. 7,000; State Railway gross receipts, Rs. 20,000; and Civil Works, Rs. 15,000;—total Rs. 5,31,000. Regarding these figures Mr. Barrow makes the following explanations:—

The falling off under Land Revenue is due to an over-estimate of revenue expected from revision of settlements and to a bad kharif crop in Sind. The increase under Stamps is due chiefly to an increase in the revenue from sale of General Stamps, Court-fee Stamps, and to two special receipts aggregating Rs. 1,40,000 on account of Probate Duty. That under Excise is due to higher prices realized in the auction sales of the country liquor licenses, to an increase in the still-head duty on country liquor, and also to an increase in consumption. Larger revenue is also expected in "Transit Duty on Excise Opium." The decrease under Customs is under "Miscellaneous," while the increase under Assessed Taxes is chiefly in "Income Tax on other sources of Income." Under Forests, the increase is chiefly due in the Northern Circle to high prices obtained for coupes in the Thana Division and for teak timber from occupied and waste numbers in the Panch Mahals Division, in the Central Circle to better results in the sales of firewood and charcoal, and in the Southern Circle to larger sales of bamboos. The increase under Registration is chiefly in "Fees for registering Documents," and is due to the growing appreciation of the advantages of registration. That under Interest is due to an increase in interest on "Advances to Cultivators" and to the interest on two Funds which have been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, the interest on which was in former years credited to Excluded Local Funds. The increase under Law and Justice—Courts of Law is chiefly expected under "General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures," while the falling off under Jails is almost wholly in "Hire of convicts," due to sufficient work not being available for the employment of the convict gangs. The increase under Education is due to a progressive improvement in fees in Government Colleges—Professional, and Schools—General; while under Medical the improvement is in Medical College fees due to a larger number of students at the Grant Medical College and to the raising of the rate of fees, and in Hospital Receipts on account of fees from paying patients. The improvement under Scientific and other Minor Departments is in the receipts on account of experimental cultivation due to the sale-proceeds of "Gool" out of the sugarcane plantation at the Poona farm, while the falling off in the receipts in aid of Superannuation is chiefly under "Other Foreign Service," due to several officers having reverted to British service and proceeded on long leave. The decrease under Miscellaneous is under Unclaimed Deposits, while the increase under contributions from Local to Provincial is due chiefly to the recovery of arrears on account of Collector's Local Fund Establishments.

On the expenditure side the items in which the estimates are being overspent are: Assignments and compensations, Rs. 88,000; Stamps, Rs. 12,000; Marine, Rs. 3,000; Contribution, Rs. 20,000; Railways, and Irrigation, Rs. 22,000;—total Rs. 1,45,000. On the other hand there are numerous items in which less money has been expended than was anticipated when the estimates were framed. They are:—Refunds and Drawbacks, Rs. 7,000; Land Revenue, Rs. 1,80,000; Excise, Rs. 2,000; Forests Rs. 1,12,000; Interest on Ordinary Debt, Rs. 9,000; Post Office, Rs. 3,000; General Administration, Rs. 8,000; Law and Justice—Courts of law, Rs. 78,000; Law and Justice—Jails Rs. 29,000; Police, Rs. 33,000; Education, Rs. 1,25,000; Medical, Rs. 57,000; Political, Rs. 45,000; Scientific and other Minor Departments, Rs. 34,000; Superannuation, Rs. 13,000; Stationery and printing, Rs. 11,000; Miscellaneous Rs. 11,000; and Civil Works, Rs. 37,000:—total Rs. 7,94,000. Upon this side of the account Mr. Barrow remarks:—

The expected decrease under Refunds and Drawbacks is chiefly in "Excise" refunds, while the increase under Assignments and Compensations is chiefly due to the payment of arrears to certain Inamdars and other grantees and to expected excess adjustments on account of Alienated Land Revenue. The decrease under Land Revenue is spread over all the minor heads and may briefly be described to be due in the charges of "District Administration," to savings in "Salaries," "Establishment Charges," "Allowances," and "Supplies and Services," partly counterbalanced by an excess under "Contingencies" under "Survey and Settlement," to recoveries on account of "Foreign Service of the 3rd kind," and a saving in the grant for cost of cadastral maps and in charges on account of re-survey of the river Indus; in "Land Records and Agriculture" to savings in "Salaries" due to the absence of Director on special leave to England, in "Allowances," "Supplies and Services," "Contingencies" and "Allowances to District and village Officers," also to the lump provision for agricultural staff in the Kaira District not being required. The increase under Stamps is due to an expected improvement in the revenue from "Sale of General Stamps" and also from "Sale of Court-Fee Stamps." An increase is also expected under Stamp Paper supplied from Central Stores. The large decrease under "Forests" is under A—Conservancy and Works and is chiefly in the Sind Circle, and is due to a change in the system under which timber and other forest produce is now disposed of direct from the forests to contractors, and departmental agency is done away with for supplying the North-Western Railway and other public bodies as well as for feeding local markets, while that under "Interest" is due to the grant for advances allotted by the Government of India not being required to the full extent. Under "General Administration" the decrease is chiefly in "Executive Council," "Civil Secretariats" and "Commissioner in Sind," Partly counterbalanced by an increase under "Staff and household of Governor" owing to the Provincialization of certain charges on account of pay and allowances of his Excellency the Governor's Band. The falling off under "Law and Justice—Courts of Law" is due to considerable savings in "Salaries," chiefly under "Criminal Courts" and "High Court," and that under Jails is due chiefly to the abolition of two district jails partly counterbalanced by the conversion of another into a Central Prison and to savings in the charges for rations. Under Police the expected savings are in "Salaries," "Establishments" and "Supplies and Services" under "District Executive Force," partly counterbalanced by a large increase in "Presidency Police" due to a reduction in the contribution of the Bombay Municipality resulting from a recasting of the divisible share of the charges from the 1st of April 1892, by which certain items previously included in the calculation are now to be omitted from it. The increase under Marine is under "Marine Establishment" and "Miscellaneous," due in the former to the allowances paid owing to the absence of the Shipping Master on privilege leave, and in the latter to certain special charges sanctioned by Government in connection with the life-boat at Alibag and rewards to certain lascars and fishermen for gallant conduct on the occasion of the wreck or the wreck of the s. s. "Ajmir." Under Education the savings are chiefly in "Government Schools, General and Special" and in "Grants-in-Aid," due in the last-named minor head to the transfer of Rs. 77,330 to the Public Works Establishment to the adjusting head Contribution from Provincial to Local and to Scientific and other Minor Departments. The decrease under Medical is chiefly under "Hospitals and Dispensaries" and "Medical Establishments," due to the absence of officers on long leave, partly counterbalanced by an increase under "Sanitation and Vaccination," due to provision having been made under orders of Government for expenditure which may possibly be incurred before the close of the year in connection with the new "Pilgrims' Ship Act" and for the purchase of a new boiler for the steam-launch of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay. The savings under Political are chiefly under "Political Agents," "Darbar presents" and "Miscellaneous," due in the former to the absence of permanent officers on long leave and in the other two to the full provision not being required. The savings under Scientific and other Minor Departments are chiefly under "Provincial Museum" and "Veterinary and Stallion Charges." The savings under Provincial Museums are due to the Revised not providing for the grant of Rs. 17,008 to the Rewa Industrial Museum, Poona, while those under Veterinary and Stallion Charges are in the charges of the Veterinary College Bombay, due chiefly to a junior officer acting for the Assistant Professor of Veterinary Science. Under Superannuation the savings are chiefly expected in the grant for commutation and Retired Allowances, the estimate for which was fixed too high, while that under Stationery and Printing is chiefly in "Stationery Office at the Presidency" and "Stationery purchased in the country," due in the former chiefly to smaller expenditure on forwarding charges under "Supplies and Services." Under Miscellaneous the savings are spread over several minor heads, but are chiefly in "Rewards for Proficiency in Oriental Languages," "Allowances to Lang uage Examination Committees" and in "Donations for Charitable purposes." The increase under Contributions is nominal, as it is the net result of transfers to and from other heads of account, partly counterbalanced by a saving in the grant for "Village Water-supply and Sanitation," the grant for which was fixed too high. The increase under Construction of Railways represents an additional grant sanctioned by Government for the construction of an independent line to the locomotive shed at Gidu.

The Original Budget Estimate of the current year provided for a closing balance of Rs. 20,64,000 on the 31st of March 1896, which has now, in accordance with the Revised Estimates, improved to Rs. 30,86,000. The better result is due to an improvement in the estimated revenue and a decrease in the estimated expenditure, partly counterbalanced by a smaller actual opening balance than was assumed in the original Budget.

MUNICIPAL HALL AT DOHAD.

A LOCAL correspondent writes:—Dr. J. Pollen, Collector, Panch Mahals, at the request of Rao Saheb Jhaverilal Lalubhai Thakore, Sub-Judge, Dohad, performed the ceremony of opening the Municipal Hall. Both the hall and the tent pitched opposite it for the assemblage were beautifully decorated with flags and evergreens. Rao Saheb Rajaram Vishvanath Gadkari, the Mamlatdar, showing great alacrity in finishing all the arrangements at a very short notice. Dr. Pollen delivered an edifying speech, which was well rendered in Gujerati by Khan Saheb Nanjiani, who received thanks from the president for the same. The full text of the president's speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause, is given below:—

After explaining that he had come a long way to be present at this function, and that he had duties that would call him some fifty miles off that afternoon, Dr. Pollen thanked the commissioners and townspeople for their kindly and hearty welcome. Dr. Pollen said: I fear by my constant inspections I must give some people, who would much rather be left alone, a good deal of worry and trouble, but I can assure you I am actuated by an honest desire to do the best I can for the people amongst whom my lot has been cast—with whom I live—and—I draw (what Paget, M.P., would call A) my "princely pay." I recognise that it is not very much even the best-intentioned district officer can "do," but he can at least "try" to leave the little spot of earth on which he has to work better than he found it. As Huxley well says, "we live in a world which is full of misery and ignorance, and the plain duty of each and all of us is to try and make the little corner he can influence somewhat less miserable and somewhat less ignorant than it was before he entered it." This is a view I constantly strive to impress on Municipal and Local Board members, and, if we all work together, we can do more than a little to make life happier and better for others. Now, the other day, at a Municipal meeting at Godhra I urged on the commissioners the necessity for cleansing more thoroughly the back-streets, slums and bye-ways. Whereupon an intelligent Mahomedan member observed that the back-streets, and bye-lanes of Godhra were, in reality, purer and cleaner than those of Surat. I at once pointed out that the dirt of one city, even though an advanced city, did not justify the dirt of another, and might not to diminish the desire of its neighbours for cleanliness; that dirt—as matter out of place—ought to be removed wherever found, especially in towns like Godhra, and Dohad, where cholera was suspected to be endemic. I explained that the efforts of no individual, not even if he were gifted with the faint-like energy of a Sir Theodore Hope, could be of the slightest permanent avail for the good of the community, except in so far as these efforts had produced an abiding influence on the public—and more particularly on the hearts—of the chief men and children of the city or town concerned. I myself am convinced that unless I have succeeded in rousing a nobler and more abiding feeling with regard to their Municipal duties on the commissioners and townspeople of the various towns with which I have been officially connected, all my efforts to improve things have been vain. I may get a road or tank or a school made, and the Municipal Corporation may in their usual kindly complimentary way name the improvement after my name, and a chorus of schoolboys may shout "O king live for ever?" But, if this is to be all, I am not deceived, and I know that, however flattering to vanity the speeches and eulogies and hymns of praise may be, I have done no real or abiding good of a permanent kind. But if I can succeed in rousing in the heart of even one Municipal commissioner an abiding sense of his real duty to the community, I can not avoid cherishing the hope that a real step forward has been made. Take, for instance, the case of unlawful encroachments, what I often call street-thieving. You can tell how such encroachments begin. First a little mound of earth, then a log of wood, then a big or little stone or heap of stones, then a new verandah—suddenly converted into a rough room with a thatched roof. Another and another heap of earth, another log and another stone for a new verandah carefully piled up until finally the third-foot wide becomes fifteen feet wide, and then one fine morning we find the street converted into a "Blind Alley" by the Brahmin, Bohra, or Bania gentleman who lives at the corner. He runs up a marriage booth or shed which next year becomes a permanent out-house, and finally develops into part of the family mansion. Then the people in his Blind Alley, naturally Bohras or Parsees, or Bania gentlemen consider they have scored one. Light and air have been blocked up, and cess-pools created. The womenfolk squabble with fear of police supervision, and pestilence in the shape of fever and small-pox, and sometimes cholera, hold sway in the "Blind Alley" unobserved. Such is the genesis of most of the obstructions in the municipalities in this part of the world. And against this I ask intelligent Municipal commissioners and townspeople to fellow-work with me. I have made a little rhyme, and would ask the schoolmasters to impress it upon the children that they may learn how wrong it is to pinch public property:

"It is a sin to steal a pin,
Much more to steal a piece of street."

In resisting encroachment you all know I have no personal interest whatever. I am but a stranger here, and have no abiding city. I simply want to do the best I can for the whole community, and to prevent the poor being oppressed or cheated by the rich. And in this connection I must acknowledge publicly the able assistance I have received from Rao Saheb Gadkari in trying to effect public improvements in this town. He came here six-teen month ago, a stranger to a stranger land, and like myself he has passed most of his service, to the detriment of his health, in districts curiously hot and malarious. But this has not prevented him from working for the good of Government and the community honestly, faithfully, and well. His services as Mamlatdar in Panch Mahals already been cordially acknowledged by the Commissioner and by Government. So I need say no more about it here, but I must thank him heartily on my own account. I have always felt in dealing with Mr. Hebliker that I had to do with an upright honourable, native gentlemen of noble birth and of scrupulous ability and influence. I only regret (as for we know there are none of us perfect) anything wrong, it has certainly been done when I was not looking. For I have no fault to find in him. And I am sorry that the state of his health necessitates hise leaving us, but I trust that with change of air a rapid recovery will enable him to render still further good and useful service to the community and Government. I have also to thank the Mamlatdar, Mr. Gadkari, for his exertions, and the Municipal members, especially Dr. Modi, whom the Sub-Judge correctly described as modest and retiring, and Mr. Farduji, to whose public-spirited liberality this hall and this town owe so much.

Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Ramchandra Hebikar, District Deputy Collector, in an eloquent speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the president, on behalf of the townsmen, for his having condescended to come to Dohad all the way from Halol. He eulogised in suitable terms the president's qualities of head and heart. In replying to the encomiums bestowed on him by the president, the Rao Bahadur said, what little he could do for the well-being of the people in his charge was all due to the guidance of the president in some instances and the ready support he received in others.

The speaker was ably seconded by Mr. Karamali Nanjiani, who said that the hall was aptly called after the name of Dr. Pollen, who had conquered all hearts by his courtesy, kindness, and warm zeal for the promotion of public welfare. He congratulated the inhabitants of Dohad on the first meeting of the newly-witily-conceived that in all their future deliberations in the hall they could safely assume, containing as it did, his portrait, that Dr. Pollen always presided. He said he wished Godhra had such a hall which did credit to the town.

Gujerati and Urdu poems, composed specially for the occasion, were then sung, which were greatly admired.

The president, in closing the proceedings, gave a lucid address in Urdu, which was greatly relished and highly applauded, being understood by all. The president was then garlanded by Rao Bahadur Hebliker.

The distribution of rose-water, atar, and pan-sopari to the people assembled, and prizes and sweetmeats to the boys and girls terminated the proceedings, which lasted for nearly three hours.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

"DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT 'SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!'—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As 1s. of MADON, SONS and Co.'

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY M. A. LANGUAGE GROUP.

THE candidates for the Bombay University M. A. degree are supposed to Specialize in one of five groups, Languages, History and Philosophy, the Physical and Biological Sciences, and Mathematics. Of late it seems that the majority of the candidates have been taking up the Language Group in preference to any one of the others. The popularity of the subject among the candidates, coupled with the significant fact that the percentage of passes in this group is considerably higher than that in the others, leads us to believe that there is some foundation for the fear expressed in certain quarters that the University authorities are conferring the degree of M. A. on the Language Group candidates on the cheapest and easiest of terms. Not that we have any the sightest fault to find with the examiners. Professors Littledale and MacMillan, the examiners in English at the recent M. A. examination, are two of the best men that the University could have secured in the Presidency, or for that matter, in India. Both are well-known scholars: Professor Littledale being especially known for his edition of "The Two Noble Kinsman," and his colleague for his conscientious teaching and his great erudition. And so the anonymous correspondent in the "Times of India," who light-heatedly came forward and publicly censured by these two gentlemen, was deservedly blown up by Professor Littledale. The mischief lies deeper and can hardly be cured by the most skilful and scholarly of examiners. It is the University authorities who are to blame for the state of things obtaining at present. They have not taken care to balance the group in question with the other groups, or with the corresponding group in the M. A. examinations in Calcutta and Madras Universities. They send out into the world young men as having successfully stood their test in English literature at their highest Arts Examination, who have just been clever enough to get up five or six English classics along with as many in a classical language in barely ten or eleven months. One can hardly expect of such candidates any extensive reading in English literature such as one has a right to demand from an M. A. Many of the great names in English literature are but names to them and nothing more, and they have never, we suppose, enjoyed the pleasure of straying at will into the many delightful bye-paths of the great field of English literature. Even the names of the contemporaries of the great writers whose works they had to study can call up no associations in their minds. They had to study Emerson's English Traits, but we doubt whether they have even heard the name of that erratic and sonbre genius, Edgar Allen Poe, or of the author of The House of Seven Gables, or of that too ostentatious lover of nature, Thoreau, or of that great poet of the anti-slave party, Whittier. They had to study some two or three of the plays of Shakespeare, but of his predecessors, and contemporaries, and successors in the English drama, among whom even he was but "primus inter pares," they can have but the most nebulous and hazy of notions. If the correspondent in the "Times of India," signing himself "One Who Knows," be one of the candidates in the Language Group at the present M. A. examination, he shown an absurd ignorance of even the literature on such a well-known question as the genuineness or otherwise of Hamlet's insanity, quoting as he does one M—ffat, of all people in the world, as the "locus classicus" on the subject. What we then wish to emphasize is that five or six great English classics do not constitute English literature, and that it is simply absurd to call a man a Master of Arts in English literature, simple because he gets up five or six books in English, just as he gets up as many for the lower University degrees. The principle is a pernicious one, yet all the same it seems to have escaped the lynx-eyed Syndics of our local University. Again, with this particular group at a premium, the other groups will come in time to be neglected altogether—a prospect which the University authorities can hardly be supposed to contemplate with equanimity.

The one way that suggests itself to us by which this group can be made equivalent to the other groups is to confine it to "one" language only, either English or a classical language like Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian, and insist upon a high standard of attainments on the part of the candidates coming up for the degree in one or other of these languages. Our University should in this matter take a leaf out of the book of the so-called benighted Presidency. The Madras University requires every candidate for its M.A. degree in the Language Group to bring up Comparative Philology, the Philology and History of the Language he takes up, the history of its literature, and elementary knowledge of the language which has mainly been instrumental in the formation of the candidate's selected language, e.g., Anglo-Saxon, if the selected language be English; Arabic, if it be Persian, and so forth, and last, though not the least, about thirty classics spread over the whole range of the literature of the selected language. Cut here in Bombay the text-books are chosen without a due regard to the principle that they should be so selected as not to leave any one important period in the literature of the language unrepresented. A tale of Chaucer, one of the looks of the Faerie Queen, a few representative plays of the Elizabethan and Jacobean era like Marlowe's Faust, or Greene's Friar Bacon, or Massinger's New Way to Pay Old Debts, with perhaps two or three plays of Shakespeare, a satire or two of Dryden, a play of Congreve, or Goldsmith, or Sheridan or Cumberland, the Essay on Man of Pope, the Odeon the Passions by Collins, a few selected songs of Burns, and so forth, through the whole range of English literature, would be the course in English poetry. An equally representative list of selections from prose writers from Mandevill downwards can easily be made out, and these would constitute the course in English prose. And the University might also recommend the students a select number of critical works on the great writers whose works are prescribed for the examination.

A candidate who can buckle manfully to an exhaustive syllabus of studies like the one, an outline of which we have given above, may do some sort of original work if life and health be spared him. One who has no bent for English literature may take up one of the classical languages. In Sanskrit some of the natives of India have attained almost a European reputation, and candidates who have the ambition to follow in the wake of men like Bhundarkar, and Bhau Daji, and Rajendrallal Mitra may equip themselves for their life-work by an earnest study of Sanskrit on the lines sketched out above for English. The field of Arabic language and literature still lies comparatively fallow, and we wish that in the next future Mahomedan graduates may take up the language in which their Prophet wrote, whose literature is as extensive as that of Sanskrit, and in which are to be found masterpieces in all departments of human activity. A committee of experts should be formed for the purpose of framing a "Syllabus" of studies such as the one that we have suggested. We hope then, that the University authorities will bestir themselves in the matter, and do something to take away the reproach from our University of granting its highest degree in Arts after a most inadequate test.—The "Monitor."

THE SIMIA BRIBERY CASE.

Yusuf Uddin's application was rejected by the Chief Court, who decided thus:—(1) the District Magistrate of Simla acted under Section 191 (c) and not on complaint; (2) the objection of inadequate publication in the war rant is untenable, because Yusuf Uddin was expressly notified by a policeman from Simla, and admitted his visit to Simla at the time in question, and never denied that he was intended; (3) the Magistrate has full jurisdiction to issue the warrant for execution in the Hyderabad railway lands. The Code of Criminal Procedure was extended thereto, and the purport and effect of such extension is exactly the same as if this addition had been made to the Code itself. It involved the extension of Sections 1 and 82. (4) The full jurisdiction ceded by the Nizam covers his subjects when within the railway lands: just as much as they are liable to British jurisdiction when at Simla. (5) The informal issue of a warrant by the Resident at Hyderabad was immaterial and was covered by Section 537. He was merely a channel through which the warrant reached the Railway Magistrate, to whom it should have been addressed.

Yusuf Uddin's trial will now proceed, provided that he surrenders when requested to do so. He is at present believed to be in Hyderabad, beyond British jurisdiction.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY).

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

879—Crawford, Agg & Co—His Highness Sultan Nawaz Jung vs Rustomjee Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—Craigie L and O—Part heard.

880—Little and Co-Kuramsey Madhowjee vs Kursondas Mathuradas—Nanu and H.

883—Framjee M and M—Shrimale Luxumon Salegram vs Ramdas Odbwdas and others—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

243-95—In person—Jungabai vs Wasudew Ramchundra Rajwadakar—Khunderao and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

896-94—Bhaishunker and K—Shankargur Kishoregur vs Kashigar Nagur—Little and Co—Part heard.

617-95—Little N and S—Moroba Ramcrishna and another vs Laxumon Sina Patel—Khunderao and S.

F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 and Government and Govardhandas Khimje—Craigie L and O, and Crawford, B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

357-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Jan Gawlee and others—Shamrao P.

444-95—R N Mookhjy—Doongersey Nathu vs Walbai and another—Inverarity.

147-11146-95—Ardesi H and D (for pauper)—Michael Anderson vs T J Walh and others—Bicknell M and M.

417-95—Payne G and S—Narmoo Balboo vs Narrotumdas Vasanridas—In person.

321-94—M H Khan—Mahomed Yusoof bin Goolam Hubib Mukri and others vs Mahomed Esmail bin Hajee Gulamhusein Dewjee and another—Inverarity and A.

ARMY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

UMBALLA, February 15.

ON re-playing the match the Somerset beat the Shropshire by two to nil on Saturday morning. Rain had fallen during the night and improved the going. Shropshire lost the toss and kicked off at 7 a.m. There was no wind at all. Play was even in the first half, but the Somersets missed easy chances when the goal was open to them. Lieutenant Randle played outside right for the Shropshires, but was carefully watched throughout. Andrews at the outside left shot well, but the ball fell on the top of the net. Neither of the goal-keepers had much to do before the interval. On crossing over, Somerset pressed, but Miller relieved and Andrews ran down and centring well to Jones, the latter should have scored, but shot over from the kick-off. Play was confined to the midfield, but at 7-30 a pretty combined run enabled Macdonald to shoot in. Miller however cleared, only to have the ball beautifully returned by Macdonald, who headed whilst going full speed. The ball just shot past the post. Not to be denied the Somerets kept up the attack and Harpur at half shot in well. The goal-keeper punched it out, but Macdonald rushing up, scored the first goal. Eight minutes afterwards Oakley got through and scored. In spite of these reverses the Shropshires played up well, but their efforts were not rewarded. At 8-13 the whistle sounded and play ceased. The talking amongst the players was very bad. It should be stamped out by those responsible for the training. The referee has no power to stop talking. It is to be hoped that teams will remember the old maxim "Play the game, keep your tempers, and keep your mouths shut."

FOURTH MATCH.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry beat the Manchester Regiment. There was a fair attendance but very few people in the enclosure. It is to be hoped that the remaining matches will meet with better support. The competition has been carried on at considerable expense, and it is unsatisfactory to find the ground surrounded by traps containing spectators who are apparently unwilling to pay a mere trifle for their pleasure.

At 4-20 the Manchesters kicked off. the Cornwalls got on at once and Turvey kicked over the goal. The kick-off did not benefit the defenders as the Cornwalls again got possession and Day in clearing gave a corner, but nothing resulted. After ten minutes' play Watts scored for the Cornwalls. The Manchesters now livened up and commenced an attack, and Lieutenant Hire kicked over. At 4-50 Lieutenant Curtis, the referee, sounded half time. After the usual five minutes' interval Haden kicked off and Turvey, passing out to Rose, the latter got away, but was pulled up by Drum-Major Beck, who cleared with a long kick. From this to the end the Manchesters tried hard to equalise, but although the ball was well dropped into the goal by the Manchester backs the forwards were lamentably weak in front of the goal and should have scored several times. Herns, the Cornwall custodian, played well, but the game was not up to the average and the Somersets should have little difficulty in getting into the final tie. A word of praise is due to the remarkably friendly spirit exhibited by both teams. No rough play occurred and there was an absence of anything approaching a wilful foul.

The cup is a very handsome silver Postman vase on square ebony plinth. The cup itself weighs seventeen pounds. It nas been manufactured by Messrs. Carangton of Regent Street, London, and is described as a copy of the Army Football Challenge Cup now competed for annually in England. The silver and bronze medals are the work of Messrs. Hamilton and Co. of Calcutta. They are also very excellent. Brigadier-General Symons, C. B., will present the prizes to the competitors in the final tie after Thursday's match. There will be a committee meeting on the 20th instant at the Sirhind Club and also the annual general meeting. The Army football dinner will take place at 8 o'clock the same evening at the Sirhind Club, when General Symons will preside. Great interest is evinced in the match between the two Highland Regiments on Monday, as it is felt that the winners will win the trophy. Should the Somersets win their match against the Cornwall Light Infantry their chances of winning the final must not be held too cheaply. They are a determined team and will play their best up to the call of time. The match cards have been greatly appreciated Thursday's card will contain a miniature photograph of the Army Cup.

17th February.

In the Army Football semi-final, the Gordon Highlanders beat the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, this afternoon, by one goal to their opponent's nil. There was a good attendance. A strong wind blew diagonally across the ground, and somewhat marred the accuracy of the play of those who had to face it. This, however, will not account for the poor display made by the losers, as time after time they missed easy chances of scoring. In the first half, at the least, they should have scored twice, but the team seemed to be disorganised. McKinn began brilliantly, but even he fell off in the last twenty minutes. Gordon the right back was injured, and was off the field during the last quarter of an hour.

At 4-25 Sergeant Patterson kicked off for the Gordons. Play was fast and exciting, and Reid headed over. Two corners quickly followed but nothig availed. Sergeant Patterson broke away and

PURELY PERSONAL.

Among the many art treasures in the late President's beautiful home in the West End is a painting by George Mason, to which is attached an interesting story. The son of a wealthy Staffordshire potter, Mason travelled much in Italy, sketching and studying art for pleasure's sake. Loss of fortune necessitated his return to his native country, where Leighton found him, hopeless of being able to paint with such an environment. He missed the sunshine—the brightness—the Italian colour. "My dear fellow," said Leighton, "you must forget all about Italy! Cease to remember that there is such a place as St. Peter's, and throw your whole soul into your present surroundings. You are a Staffordshire man, and have the feeling of these country scenes somewhere within you. It must come out! You must express it with your brush!" Sketchbooks in hand, they went for a walk, and Leighton pointed out half-a-dozen potential pictures close to the artist's home. "Send me your painting when it is finished," he added, and I will guarantee to sell it." The picture came and so realised Leighton's belief in Mason's genius that he converted the selling into buying, and showed the canvas to his friends saying he could not possibly part with it. From that time commissions found there way to Mason, and his fame and fortune were secured.

The child is father of the man, and an interview in Woman with Mrs. Bankes, his old nurse, shows that even in infancy Mr. Rhodes "faced the music." Mrs. Bankes was in the Rhodes household at Bishop's Stortford for eight years. "Master Cecil," she says, "was five when I went there." "Did he ever get into hot water?"—"Times over. One morning, his mother havin' scolded him as he was gettin' up, Master Cecil runs away, jumps out of window in nothing but his nightshirt, and gets away on to the leads and down by a trellis work—he was like a climbin' cat—and us all after him on an April day, with the ground soakin', over the 'sparagis beds; but Cecil was lightfooted. Then he got on the portico of the back door, and from it on to the wall which divided off the garden. He wouldn't come in till his mother sent him up his socks, because he said his feet were damp, and him settin' there on the wall by the high road puttin' them on quite cool, with Rush, the gardner, swearin' dreadful at the 'sparagis beds."

One of Cecil R.'s weaknesses as a boy was a fondness for jam. Mrs. Bankes tells how on one occasion she made some and put the pots as high up as ever she could. But evidently to little purpose. "Blest if two of them wasn't clean empty before you could turn round. 'Cecil,' I says, very grave, 'did you eat that jam?' 'Yes,' he says, 'yes, Susan, and some I spilt, and Herbert and me wiped it up when you were out. I am sorry it's gone or eaten, Susan. It was very good. Make some more,' he says, superior, and goes off whistlin'. 'What are you to do with a boy like that?' I asks his mother. 'Let him alone, Susan; it's the best,' she says, 'as long as he speaks the truth.' But how he reached them shelves is a mystery."

The last time his old nurse saw Mr. Rhodes was some years ago, when he was visiting her master and mistress "down Iffley way." "And when are you going to settle yerself, sir, and give up them African things and get married." "Marriage," he says, "marriage is a more difficult game than politics, Bankes." "He don't never enter a church now, Mrs. R.—tells me (added the nurse); but there! his father left him and never forced him; a good man and still missed in Stortford! I've been thinking a deal about them lately, and poor Master Frank—that's the Colonel—in prison." "Mr. Rhodes will be back almost immediately. I wonder what will happen then?" "You see, Mrs. Bankes, there's sure to be a fuss."—"Well, he'll speak the truth, and they'd best let him alone—you tell 'em."

Mr. Pope, Q.C., during the hearing of the Sunderland election petition, has been finding his match in Mr. Storey. Counsel was anxious to draw admissions from the ex-member; the ex-member was determined not to make any. After a long tussle Mr. Pope exclaimed, "You know, Mr. Storey, we are old friends, and I know how difficult it is to get out of you what you have made up your mind not to admit." Thereupon Mr. Storey very politely replied, "And I know, Mr. Pope, how clever you are in getting people to admit what they don't want to." After this Mr. Pope sat down.

There have been many rumours of late about the Pope's health, but, according to Mr. F. Marion Crawford, who contributes an exceedingly interesting article on Leo XIII. and his Household to the February Century, it is excellent and his Holiness leads a life full of occupations from morning till night. He has in no respect changed his habits, since he was a cardinal. He rises very early, often before six o'clock. He is accustomed to sleep little—not more than four or five hours at night, though he rests a while after dinner. Sometimes he has been found asleep in his chair by the writing-table at dawn, not having been to bed at all. As in sleep, so in food. The Pope is most abstemious; indeed, his private physician has been heard to say that he himself eats more at one meal than the Holy Father eats in a week!

When the weather is fine the Pope generally walks or drives in his garden. His closed carriage is a simple and elegant brougham, having his coat of arms painted on the door. In summer he occasionally drives in an open landau. While in the garden he is fond of talking about plants and flowers with the director of the gardens. To the officer of the Noble Guards and the Private Chamberlain who accompany him the Holy Father speaks freely of current topics, and tells anecdotes of his own life. From the cupola of St. Peter's the whole extent of the grounds is visible, and when the Pope is walking, the visitors, over four hundred feet above, stop to watch him. He has keen eyes, and sees them also. "Let us show ourselves," he exclaimed one day, not long ago; "at least they will not be able to say that the Pope is ill."

The Pope's favourite poets are Virgil and Dante. He knows a great part of both by heart, and, according to Mr. Crawford, takes pleasure in quoting them. When Father Michael, the Apostolic Prefect to Erithrea, was taking his leave with the other Franciscans who accompanied him to Africa, his Holiness recited to them with great spirit Dante's canto upon St. Francis. Leo himself writes excellent verses, and likes to see and talk with men of letters as well as to read their works. The Pope also reads the newspapers, passages of interest being marked for him, as is done for our own Queen.

"If imitation be the sincerest form of flattery," then several famous men have good reason to feel highly complimented, for there are many examples to be met with of people who show their admiration for their hero by attempting to become his double. According to a writer in "Cassell's Saturday Journal," the Prince of Wales is especially honoured in this way, the number of people who might, by the ordinary observer, be taken for him being quite surprising. Among Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's admirers are many who affect the eyeglass and the well-known orchid. Imitators of Sir Henry Irving have a hard task, but they try. Mr. Arthur Roberts is largely copied by the young men about town, not only in his appearance, but his manner of speech and gesture.

Perhaps the most singular instance of this kind is that of the secretary of a Radical Association in a North of England town. The gentleman in question is nearly as old as Mr. Gladstone, and certainly bears a resemblance to him in features. This likeness the oldman, being a great admirer, endeavours to accentuate as much as possible by his dress and manners. He has the same small side-whiskers, wears a similar never-too-new frock coat, and even the famous collars. So well has he succeeded, that when on one occasion he attended a meeting which Mr. Gladstone was to address, he was received with a burst of cheering, the crowd being under the impression that it was indeed the great statesman. Of course, the error was quickly explained.

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13537, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
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